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Between 1845-1863

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**LEBANON: Its Economic, Political
and Social Development
Between 1845 - 1865**

**PAPER READ BEFORE THE
LEBANON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA**

FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1943

**BY
RAY SHANK**

edict from the Vatican of the Hermitage over the better judgment of what should be a great and free people. Much more appropriate would it be for them to clothe themselves in sackcloth and ashes, and go mourning the remainder of their days to atone for the wrong they have heaped upon their country.

One gratifying fact to the Whigs was that Polk had not been elected by a landslide. The official national vote as announced at the Democratic "jubilee" was: Polk 167,535; Clay 161,203; and Bierney 3,138.³

The inability of the people of Lebanon to accept a change in politics had its roots in the conservatism of the people. That attitude which, had been handed down from their ancestors continued to be prevalent during the middle of the nineteenth century and often brought about a condition in which very little could be accomplished. Measures were proposed and improvements were suggested, but because of the conservative attitude proposals died in committee or were approved and not enforced.

In order to clarify the procedure of those days, mention must be made of the Pennsylvania Constitution. Pennsylvania, at that time, was under the rule of the Constitution of 1837. The Legislature under that Constitution passed all local laws and acts that directly dealt with one particular community. In order to form or incorporate any type of company, a Representative in the Legislature would have to introduce a bill authorizing that particular subject. Court sessions were held the first Monday of January, April, August, and November. The spring elections were held on the third Friday of March, the county elections on the second Tuesday of October, and the national elections on the first Tuesday of November. Of the local offices, the term of the Justice of Peace was for five years and that of the School Director three years.

3. Lebanon Courier, January 13, 1845.

4. Lebanon Borough was the county seat for Lebanon County.

The leading parties of the nation, the Whigs and the Democrats, each had a hold on a particular part of the political sphere. The Whigs controlled the County, while the Borough, at the outset of the time of this study, was controlled by the Democrats. It will be found, however, that the spring election followed the national trend—a victory for the Democrats.⁵

The House of Representatives and the Senate of the Legislature of Pennsylvania were composed of members from Senatorial and Representative Districts throughout the State. Lebanon County at this particular time comprised one Representative District and was combined with Lancaster County to form the Seventh Senatorial District of Pennsylvania.⁶ To this Senatorial District were allotted two Senators, one from Lebanon and one from Lancaster.

The Representatives and Senators of the Legislature of Pennsylvania voted, in those days, the way the constituents wished them to vote. (Because of the lack of other interests that might take up the time of the ordinary citizen), there was a much closer contact between the politicians and their constituents. This close relationship is very clearly shown by the speech made by Mr. Sanderson, the Legislative Representative from Lebanon County, in which he declares that although he did not oppose a certain measure he would have to vote against it because his constituents wished him to. A "wish" in those days was a demand upon the person elected.

One of the most important planks of the platform of the Whig party was the sale of the Public Works owned by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The Public Works included the Columbia Railroad, the Portage Railroad, and a canal system.⁷ For a long time these Public Works had run

5. Election returns are listed in the appendix.

6. Lebanon Courier, March 13, 1847.

7. This canal system is not to be confused with the Union Canal which passed through North Lebanon.

on a deficit. Because of the deficit many people were in favor of disposing of the Works, retrieving from the sale whatever could be obtained. When a bill was introduced in the Legislature to sell the Public Works under conditions that would not have relieved the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the Public Works' debt. Mr. Sanderson opposed it because "my immediate constituents are against it".⁸

As the fall election approached, unity within each party was sought. The goal of each party was to elect a Senator for three years, a Representative to the Legislature for one term, and also the county officers. Today parties choose their candidates by the direct closed primary. During this Pre-Civil War period this was not the case. Each party would hold its township district, or borough convention and choose delegates to the county or state convention. Therefore, to choose nominees and decide upon a platform, the Democratic⁹ Whigs of Lebanon County met in convention on August 11, 1845, at Joseph Reinhard's Public House in Lebanon. Before any nominations were made, the convention drafted a resolution requiring the candidates for office to sign a pledge to abide by the decision of the convention and to give their support to the ticket. This policy generally did away with the independent office-seekers. The county organization was no permanent organization, but rather a temporary one. It was organized each year by the election of a president and a secretary. The offices that were to be filled at this election included a Canal Commissioner, a State Senator, an Assemblyman, a Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, a Clerk of Courts, a County Treasurer, a County Commissioner, a Director of the Poor, and an Auditor.¹⁰

8. Lebanon Courier, April 9, 1845.

9. The word "Democratic" was added to the name "Whig" by the local party although they were a part of the Whig National Convention.

10. The number of years for each term of office and the years in which the election of these officers took place are shown in the following table:

Governor	one every four years starting 1847
Canal Commissioner	one each year
State Senator	one every three years starting 1845
Congressman	one every two years starting 1846
Assemblyman	one each year
Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds	one every three years until 1854 starting 1845

After the nominees for the various offices were selected, resolutions or the planks of the platform were presented and adopted. Since the success of the Whig ticket depended greatly on the support rendered to it by the local organizations of the County, they earnestly recommended that efforts be made at once to increase the subscription list of both the Whig papers of Lebanon, the "Lebanon Courier" (English) and the "Lebanon Democrat" (German). They opposed the reduction of the tariff to a revenue standard. With their Whig brethren of other parts of the country, they were united in favor of the Tariff of 1842, because it provided sufficient revenue to pay the debts and defray the expenses of the Federal Government, and protected, encouraged, and cherished in all its branches the productive industry of their country. They viewed all attempts to destroy it, as attempts to destroy the prosperity that then existed. In order to prevent fluctuations in the tariff, they were in favor of a fair and equal distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the several States of the Union, for thus "by paying what of right is due them enabling bankrupt States once more to occupy the proud station that was theirs, before they were brought to their present mournful condition". They were still in favor of a sale of the State Public Works, believing that these holdings would continue to be, as they always had been, a source of corruption in the hands of the party, and that the people would be benefited by their sale, as it would "relieve them from the oppressive taxation which threatens

Register of Wills—one every three years starting 1857.

Prothonotary and Clerk of Oyer and Terminer—one every three years starting 1857

Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of Sessions—one every three years starting 1857

Clerk of Courts—one every three years starting 1845

County Treasurer—one every two years starting 1845

County Commissioner—one every year

Director of the Poor—one every year

Auditor—one every year

Sheriff—one every three years starting 1846

Prothonotary—one every three years

Coroner—one every three years

District Attorney—one every three years

County Surveyor—one every three years

Assistant Judges—two every three years.

entailment upon us and our children, for the benefit of reckless and unprincipled office-holders."¹¹

The Democratic Convention met in Lebanon on August 25, 1845, at the house of Mr. Shindel and adopted the platform for the party. They favored the annexation of Texas and pledged themselves to support the National Administration in consummating it. As to a tariff, they favored one for revenue with suitable protection; so arranged that all the great interests, such as those of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant would be protected and placed on an equal footing. They opposed the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands. They called upon the "true democracy" to support the candidates nominated, because they were always true to the "good old cause". In support of the Administration, they pointed out that the course of James K. Polk, since he had occupied the Presidential chair is "the best contradiction of the sophistry and misrepresentations which were brought against him by our federal opponents".¹²

An interesting fact about the two leading parties at this particular time is that the Whigs were Anti-Masonic, while the Democrats favored or rather allowed the Masons to belong to the organization.¹³ Because of these attitudes, the Whigs called upon all Anti-Masons to vote for their candidate.¹⁴

Characteristics of politicians have not changed much in the interim, if statements made about them then were true. In one instance, the Postmaster of Lebanon, being a Democrat, refused to circulate "The Lebanon Courier" through the office, even though at that time the law stated that all news-

11. Lebanon Courier, August 13, 1845.

The Lebanon and Lancaster Conferences met at Manheim on Saturday, August 30, 1845, and ratified and confirmed the nominations of the Senators already made by the respective Counties as their candidates for the Seventh Senatorial District for the next three years.

12. Ibid, September 3, 1845.

13. The authenticity of this statement is based on the case of Jacob Weidle, the Democratic candidate for the Senate at Harrisburg. He was a High Mason.

14. Lebanon Courier, August 27, 1845.

papers were to be allowed free circulation within thirty miles of the place of publication.¹⁵

Another interesting example concerns Joseph Schock, the Democratic candidate for the Assembly, and Adam Miller, candidate for Register. These men passed out sample tickets on which were printed the names of the Whig candidates for the various offices. In the place of the names of the actual Whig candidates for Assemblyman and Register, John Bassler and Allen P. Hibshman, they had their own names printed. Their purpose was to have the ignorant voter associate their names with the Whig party and thus have a majority of votes cast for them, the voter thinking that there may have been a mistake in the printing of the ballots. Fortunately for those who favor honest elections, these sharp practices were frustrated.¹⁶

The results of the election held October 14, 1845, followed the usual political Pattern; namely, the borough of Lebanon was ruled by the Democratic party, but when the county votes were totaled, all the Whig candidates were elected.¹⁷

The Democratic-Whig Convention met on Monday, March 2, 1846, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Whig Convention. The delegates to the Convention decided to continue their support to the great American principle of protection to all their domestic interests embodied in the Tariff of 1842. They still favored the distribution among the several States of the proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands. They opposed the attempt of James K. Polk to again fasten upon them the "odious" Sub-Treasury System. They also opposed the bill introduced in the State Senate to tax the widows and orphans. They viewed their opinion of Polk in the following words:

We deprecate the course of James K. Polk, in trifling with our dearest interests—in falsifying the promises

15. Ibid, October 1, 1845.

16. Ibid, October 15, 1845.

17. Ibid, December 3, 1845.

made by his supporters before his election—in his support of the British free trade doctrine—in his total disregard of all true Representative American Measures. While he is pretending to seek the acquisition of new territory—he is basely betraying us like a second Arnold, to the British, and sacrificing the whole Country's prosperity to subvert the views of the Southern slave holders, in giving the British manufactures the preference over our own. Such being the case, we wash our hands of the guilt of elevating him to the high office which he now holds to the injury of the country, and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to oppose his anti-American measures.

They hailed with pleasure the growing popularity of the brave and gallant General Scott.¹⁸

Not even the war with Mexico was allowed to distract the people from the coming election. The Democratic Whig Party held its convention in Lebanon on August 14, 1846, at the public house of Joseph Reinhard, for the purpose of selecting a county ticket to be supported at the next general election. After the convention was organized, the delegates were asked to sign the pledge to abide by the decision of the convention, even though they might be unsuccessful candidates for nominations. Speaking for themselves and for those whom they represented, they avowed an unalterable adherence to the protection of Home Labor, the separation of the Purse from the Sword, the distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands, a sound and uniform currency, and an economical administration of the Government. They pledged themselves individually and collectively to support no man for office who was not pledged in favor of the repeal of the "British Free Trade Tariff of 1846" and the "thrice rejected" Sub-Treasury System. The Whig Standing Committee of Lebanon County was requested to address the candidates nominated and request from them a pledge in favor of the repeal of the British

18. Ibid, March 4, 1846.

Free Trade Tariff of 1846, and the Sub-Treasury System. They were convinced that the tariff oppressed and impoverished the American laborers while it benefited and enriched the British manufacturer. Therefore, they regarded it as worthy of no other name than the "British Polk and Dallas Tariff". They heartily agreed with the following article from the *Montreal (Canada) Courier* of the 5th of August:

The passage of the Tariff Bill appears to have excited terrible consternation among the manufacturers of the United States. Curses, not loud but deep, are showered upon the head of the President and his party, who have done their best to ruin national industry. As Englishmen, we, of course, are pleased that the tariff is abolished, as taken in conjunction with our abolition of the Corn Laws, it will open an immense market for us, but if we were Americans we should certainly be Tariff men.

They opposed the reduction of the wages of the American laborer to a level with those of the half-starved pauper laborer of Europe so as to enable American manufacturers and coal operators to compete with those of Europe. They also opposed the laying of a direct United States tax to make up the expected deficiency of revenue under the Tariff of 1846. These proposed measures they classed as the strongest evidence that the National Administration promulgated British and aristocratic doctrines and had no feeling in common with the working people of the northern states. They called the Sub-Treasury System enacted by the Democratic National Administration a government bank in disguise. They regarded it as:

anti-republican and despotic in its tendencies—corrupting in its consequences—creative of power which no honest Executive would ever seek, and which no true Republican will ever concede—calculated to make the rich more wealthy and the poor still poorer, by furnishing a specie currency for the office holder and shin plasters for the people—and intended to unite the Sword and the

Purse of the nation in the hands of the Executive, wherewith to subvert the liberties of the people.

They acknowledged their obligations as citizens to maintain the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth, but solemnly protested against the system of taxation passed by the last democratic Legislature. They favored the paying of the State debt by the adoption of such measures as would secure their share of the proceeds of the Public Lands. They appointed a committee to recommend for consideration of the next county convention such alterations in the delegate system of the county as might be deemed advisable for the perfect organization of the party.¹⁹

There are times when the political machine runs too smoothly. That particular time had now come to the Whig party. Even though all the candidates had signed the pledge to abide by the decision of the majority, George Pfleger announced himself as an independent candidate for Prothonotary.²⁰

The Democratic Convention was held in Lebanon on Monday, September 14, 1846, but adjourned without making any nominations, a very unusual occurrence. The members approved the conduct of their Senators and Representatives in Congress, since they were faithful to their trust. They approved of the administration of James K. Polk, and while they would not be unfaithful to their State, they would also take care not to be unfaithful to their party. Since no great financial measure can be tested by argument, and since nothing but experience can show results, they were willing to trust the party to correct its own errors should the tariff be at fault.²¹ They again reaffirmed their faith in their favorite principle, a tariff to protect domestic labor. During our entire political history one of the important points of discussion between the two major parties has been a protective or revenue tariff, in which discussion the National Democratic

19. Ibid, August 19, 1846.

20. Ibid, September 9, 1846.

21. Ibid, September 16, 1846.

party favored the revenue tariff while the National Whig party favored a high protective tariff. Because the local Democrats were fully aware of the influence of a protective tariff on the American laborer, they cast their influence—contrary to national party tradition—to the support of the tariff.

In their opinion it was inexpedient at that time to nominate candidates for the various county offices, and they earnestly hoped that no man who regarded the interest of the Democratic party as superior to private feeling, would allow his name to be used as a candidate for any of the offices on any ticket to be voted for in October.²² Not all of the Democrats favored this viewpoint, and many men who had contemplated running on the Democratic ticket withdrew in favor of the Whig candidates.²³ It is evident that the Democratic party was having internal strife, but the Democrats seemed not to suffer too much from it, for as usual they carried the Borough, although the County voted a Whig majority, elected the Canal Commissioner, a majority to the Senate and House at Harrisburg, and a majority in Congress.

It is interesting to note that Pfleger was absorbed by the Democratic party and was defeated by only one hundred and thirty-two votes.²⁴ The practice of any candidate leaving one party to join another had been practically unknown in Lebanon and was entirely contrary to the spirit of conservatism that controlled much of the social and political life.

There are always certain rules that must be complied with before a person is by law allowed to vote. Today, all voters are required to register and state their party affiliation. For a number of years a tax receipt was necessary, but at the elections that took place during this particular period no one was permitted to vote unless he was a white free man twenty-one years of age or more who had resided within the state at least one year, and in the election district at least ten days immediately preceding the election. He must have paid within

22. *Ibid.*, September 23, 1846.

23. *Ibid.*, October 7, 1846.

24. *Ibid.*, October 21, 1846.

two years a state or county tax and have been assessed at least ten days before the election. A citizen who had previously been a qualified voter of the state and who had moved away and then returned and had lived in the election district and paid the taxes was to be entitled to vote after residing in the state six months. White free men, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two—who had resided in the election district ten days were permitted to vote although they had not paid taxes.

No person could vote whose name was not on the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless he produced a receipt for the payment, within two years, of a state or county tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and gave satisfactory evidence either on his oath of affirmation, or the oath or affirmation of another that he had paid such a tax; or on failure to produce a receipt, he had to make oath to the payment thereof; or if he claimed a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he disposed on oath or affirmation, that he had resided one year next before his application, and had to make such proof of residence in the district as was required by the act. His name then was to be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector and a note made opposite thereto by writing "tax" if he paid the tax or "age" if he voted because of his age.²⁵

Lebanon and Dauphin Counties formed one judicial district. The President Judge was elected by the people and traveled from court to court. The Associate Judges were appointed by the Governor and had to be residents of the county in which they were appointed to serve. As was noted on the list of civil officers, the Associate Judges were John Shindel and Samuel Daubert. These men, naturally, were candidates for re-appointment. Besides these there were four other candidates. From these six men the Governor chose two of the inexperienced candidates, namely: Henry Carmany, Esq., of Lebanon Borough, and William Rand,

25. Ibid, September 10, 1845.

Esq., from Swatara. These appointments were ratified by the Senate on Monday, March 15.²⁶

The annual County Convention of the Whig party met on Monday, August 23, at Reinhard's Hotel to select a ticket for the coming election. The meeting was organized by selecting John Stine, Esq., president, and Andrew Henry, secretary. After the signing of the usual pledge and the choosing of candidates resolutions were adopted. They agreed to the following resolve of their Whig brethren of Franklin County:

That as citizens of a free State, they are opposed to the acquisition, by the United States of any further territory that may hereafter be erected into one or more Slave States; and they view with alarm the manifest designs of the present National Administration to extend the limits of the United States by a treaty with Mexico, without any restraint upon the progress of Slavery in that quarter.

They regarded the leading measures of James K. Polk as calculated to array different classes of their fellow citizens against each other in strife. They also claimed that he aimed to subjugate the Free States to the power and control of the Slave States, and that he sought the destruction of the best interests of the free white laborers to enrich those who held their fellow beings in bondage, and that he was hostile to the welfare and happiness of the American people, and to the honor, peace, and stability of the American Union. They accused the National Administration of plunging the country into war with Mexico without the intervention of Congress, and then furnishing the Mexican Nation with a general, in the person of Santa Anna, to resist the progress of the American Army. They suggested a Whig National Convention, constituted as similar conventions have been heretofore, provided tried and faithful standard-bearers were chosen. They recommended the holding of the convention at Philadelphia;

26. Ibid, March 20, 1847.

the purpose of which was to be the selecting of candidates for President and Vice President, to be supported by the Whig Party of the United States at the next Presidential election.²⁷

In order to prevent a reoccurrence of the episode that faced them at the last election, committees of vigilance were appointed.²⁸ It was their duty to spread the proper political information before those of the opposition, who may have wavered in the ancient faith, and to awaken a spirit of zealous and devoted exertion among the working men of the party and effect a complete organization of the district.

Since the preceding year the Democratic party had eliminated much of the party strife; and accordingly when they met on Monday, September 6, they presented to the voters of Lebanon a unified ticket. The volunteer system that had been used the past year had not been successful and was therefore abandoned.²⁹

The returns of the election held on October 12, 1847, show that the Democrats carried the Borough of Lebanon, but as usual the Whigs carried the County. Shunk, the Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the State, and thus won the office the Whigs were determined to rescue.³⁰

The local spring election held in March, 1848, showed no unusual results as the Democratic party carried the Borough. In this election a new office was listed on the ballot; that of Corder of Wood. This office was established by the Legislature during the 1847 session. It called for the election on the third Friday of March and annually thereafter of a Corder or Measurer of Wood. It was to be his duty to cord or measure any wood sold or offered for sale in the Borough. He was to receive ten cents for each cord, seven cents for each three-fourths of a cord and five cents for any less quantity. If the wood measured did not meet the requirements, the seller

27. *Ibid*, March 13, 1847.

28. This was the first year that they were appointed. They were to be reappointed each year.

29. *Lebanon Courier*, September 4, 1847.

30. *Ibid*, October 16, 1847.

was to forfeit one-half of the amount of the value of the wood.³¹

Until this time the Whig notices had always read: "Whig County Convention or the Democratic Whigs of Lebanon County". The notice for this coming county meeting was changed, foretelling the transition period which the Whig party was to pass through. The notice read: "The citizens of Lebanon County, friendly to the selection of Taylor, Fillmore, and Middleswarth".

The local Whig Convention met on July 31, at Reinhard's Hotel. The delegates felt that it was the duty of the Government to protect its citizens, so claimed protection in favor of United States labor against the pauper labor of Europe. They opposed the veto power as a monarchical and arbitrary power, tending to consolidate the whole influence of government in one man. They emphatically opposed the extension of that institution that gives one man in the South who owns five hundred slaves a vote equal to that of three hundred citizens of free states. They also recommended the formation of Taylor Clubs in each township for the more perfect organization of the Whig party and to enable their friends to act with more perfect success.³²

At this next State election, in addition to the regular officers to be elected, there were to be elected an additional Director of the Poor, for one year, and a Governor for three years to fill the unexpired term of Governor Shunk, who had resigned July 9 because of poor health.³³

The results of the election held on October 10 showed that the Borough as usual voted Democratic, while the County favored the Whigs. The Presidential election was held on November 7. Lewis Cass carried the Borough with 254 votes against Taylor's 182.³⁴

Under the Constitution adopted in 1837, the Legislature had the authority to pass local, special and general legislation.

31. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

32. Lebanon Courier, August 5, 1856.

It can readily be understood why this method of passing local laws is wasteful in time and money to the taxpayer. Often the time of the whole one hundred members of the Legislature was taken up for days on subjects that interested only one borough or county. Why should other divisions pay for the time spent on only one division? Or what does a representative from the other end of the state know of conditions at the opposite end. Whenever practicable, general laws should be adopted and the application left to the Courts. This would help to cut down the length of the session and expenses, and would be more justifiable to all. This policy was adopted by the Whig party as one of the planks of their platform.³⁵

The Democratic County Convention met at the Public House of Jacob Moyer in Lebanon on Monday, August 20, 1849. The delegates were convinced more and more by the experiences of every day that the principles embodied in the Tariff of 1846 and the Independent Treasury Law were those conducive to the welfare and prosperity of the country. They were firm and determined enemies of all class legislation, and looked upon it as one of the modes by which power is constantly stolen by the few from the many. They opposed the unwise and immoderate increase of banking capital and held fast to the doctrine of restricting existing banks and chartering no new ones. They deeply sympathized with the people of Hungary in their struggle for liberty. They recommended to the Democratic party of this county to cast their votes for Jacob Kreider for the office of County Commissioner. Since he never had been a partisan they regarded him as honest, capable and efficient; therefore, they felt it their duty to decline nominating any candidate to oppose him. They regarded with detestation the idea that this country could solve the slavery question and its difficulties by disunion.³⁶

The local Whig County Convention convened on July 29, and expressed the sentiments which were adopted. Its mem-

33. *Ibid.*, July 15, and September 9, 1848.

34. *Ibid.*, October 14, 1848.

35. *Ibid.*, February 24, 1849.

36. *Lebanon Advertiser*, August 22, 1849.

bers favored the return of the Tariff of 1842 and the protective principles of the revenue system, the protection of the labor class and American industry, the admission of California as a free state, the election of judges, and the restoration of specific duties in the revenue acts of the general government of Pennsylvania. They opposed the extension of slavery to any new territory, the non-protection of the manufacturer, workshop, and labor, and the extension of slavery to the territory added to Texas from Mexico in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.³⁷

The next year when the Democrats met they found it inexpedient to nominate candidates for County Surveyor and Prosecuting Attorney. They favored the principles adopted by the Democratic National Convention held in Baltimore in 1844 in reference to the tariff and other national measures as the ones best adapted to the welfare of the various classes of people. They regarded the course pursued by the Abolitionists and Ultra-Southern fanatics as pernicious to the Union. They felt a dissolution of the Union would jeopardize the cause of freedom and embroil the nation in anarchy. They affirmed the principles of non-intervention. They hoped that their Democratic friends throughout the state would not elect any man as a candidate for the Legislature who would not pledge himself to go into caucus.³⁸

This next election was unique because of the fact that for the first time in the history of Lebanon and even of Pennsylvania, people were given the opportunity to elect an Auditor General, a Surveyor General, a Prosecuting Attorney, and a County Surveyor. Besides that, the people had the opportunity of expressing their wish on the question of popular election of the judges as an amendment to the Constitution. This amendment had been passed by this Legislature and the previous one and was now before the people with the approval of the Whig party. The returns of the election held on Octo-

37. Lebanon Courier, August 2, 1850.

38. Lebanon Advertiser, September 4, 1850.

ber 8, 1850, show that the Whigs carried the County and the Democrats the Borough with the exception of Bibighaus, the Congressional candidate. The amendment was lost in the Borough, but throughout the State the majority favored it.³⁹ At the next general election all the judges of the various districts would be elected by the local voters.

In the *Lebanon Courier* the following points were set up by the editor as characteristics that should be possessed by the candidates for the judgeships: honesty; undoubted integrity; moral courage; firmness of mind and purpose; strong common sense; capacity to draw just conclusions; legal training; the stamina not to be influenced by temporary clamor; great industry, or thought of self; the mental power to follow truth, lead where it may; and entire sobriety.⁴⁰

County conventions, meeting year after year, had never before met with such responsibility as was cast upon them this year. They had to accept candidates for the office of Governor, Canal Commissioner, five Judges of the Supreme Court for a term of fifteen years, and nominate a President Judge for District Two (Lebanon County) for a term of ten years, two Assistant Judges for a term of five years, and the regular county officers.⁴¹

As was previously stated, Pennsylvania was divided into certain representative districts. Under this arrangement Lebanon and Lancaster Counties formed one district. Up to this time there had been an understanding that each county would suggest one candidate, or, if one of the counties had no aspirant for the position, they would allow the other to nominate two. As usual, the Lebanon County Whig Convention nominated a candidate and instructed the conferees to present his name as the candidate from Lebanon County. When the conferees met, it was found that the delegates from Lancaster County insisted that the privilege be given them to nominate two candidates since the population of Lancaster County was almost twice that of Lebanon. The conferees from Lebanon, not wishing to lose Mr. Killinger in the Senate,

39. *Lebanon Courier*, October 11, 1850.

40. *Ibid.*, October 25, 1850.

41. *Ibid.*, May 18, 1851.

hesitated in agreeing to this request, but they did go so far as to pass resolution conceding to Lancaster County the two Senators for the succeeding term. This effort to prevent strife and dissension was unacceptable to Lancaster, who nominated two candidates for the office.⁴²

The conferees from Lebanon who were elected to choose a President Judge did not have any opposition from the Dauphin conferees when they met to choose a candidate. Both counties were in favor of the renomination of Honorable John J. Pearson.⁴³

The Democratic County Convention met on August 18, 1851, and went on record declaring that it was the duty of every true patriot to maintain the Union of the States at all hazards, and regarded every one who acted to threaten its integrity as a traitor. The convention declared that the truest test of the sincerity of any man's attachment to the Union of the States was an unhesitating submission to the Acts of Congress passed at the last session usually known as the Compromise Measures.⁴⁴

The returns of the election held on October 14, revealed that this election was usual in some respects and unusual in others. The County went Whig, whereas the Borough and the State went Democratic. The Democrats elected all the Supreme Court Judges except Ellis Campbell. The one triumphant Whig was Richard Coulter. Mr. Killinger, the Lebanon nominee for the Senate, was defeated by the two Lancaster candidates, Messrs. Darrington and Kintzer.⁴⁵

Previously it has been mentioned that each election took place on separate dates. It should have been mentioned, also, that each subject was on a separate ballot. It was not uncommon for the voter of Lebanon County to be confronted with ten or twelve slips at each of the different elections. Some of the counties had a single ticket law, but Lebanon County was not among them. Because of the influence of Mr. Seltzer, the Lebanon County Representative in the Legis-

42. *Ibid.*, August 1, 1851.

43. *Ibid.*, August 22, 1851.

44. *Lebanon Advertiser*, August 20, 1851.

45. *Lebanon Courier*, November 7, 1851.

lature, a bill was passed giving Lebanon County a single ticket. This change met with the approval of the people, for it made voting easier and more convenient.⁴⁶

The recording of election again brings to the forefront the resolutions as adopted by each party. The Whigs favored a protective policy, a general legislation so that its advantages might accrue to all, and general banking laws. They opposed special legislation, amending the Constitution because they held it sacred and inviolate, and new loans and increased taxation.⁴⁷ The Democratic party favored the compromising measures and the acts for reclaiming fugitives from service or labor, and the resisting of all attempts to renew the agitation of the slavery question, and faithfully abiding by and upholding the principles laid down by the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798. They declared that the war with Mexico was just and necessary and that they would sustain and advance constitutional liberty by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation.⁴⁸

This year a candidate was to be chosen to represent the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania in the Congress of the United States. The district, at this time, comprised the counties of Lebanon, Union, Dauphin and the township of Mahanoy in Northumberland.⁴⁹ This election was also the initial test of the single ballot. All the names were on one ballot with the exception of that of the Supreme Court Judge. It was not the regular time to elect a judge, but one of them had died and his place had to be filled.⁵⁰

The results of the election held on October 12 show that the County again voted Whig and the Borough Democratic, although the Borough Democratic majority was the smallest in its history, a mere thirty-three. The Whigs polled 246 votes as against 195 Democratic votes in the Presidential election when Pierce defeated Scott. Hale and Julian each received one vote.⁵¹

46. *Ibid.*, May 7, 1852.

47. *Ibid.*, March 12, April 2, and October 1, 1852. The last resolution was added because the Democrats had raised the State debt to \$1,150,000.00.

48. *Ibid.*, June 11, 1852.

49. *Ibid.*, August 27, 1852.

50. *Ibid.*, October 8, 1852.

51. *Ibid.*, November 5, 1852.

The Whigs in session on August 1, 1853, went on record as favoring the abating of special legislation, opposing an increase of the State debt, and strictly observing constitutional obligations upon the people.⁵² The Democrats favored the sale of the Public Works if the State benefited from such sale, traffic, prohibition of intoxicating drink, distribution of public lands to landless settlers, and a single Representative and Senatorial district.⁵³

The returns of the election held on October 11, show that a number of the county offices were uncontested by the Democrats. Seven votes were cast for the Free Soil ticket and twelve for the Native American, in addition to the regular Whig and Democratic votes.⁵⁴

The results of the election held on March 17, 1854, show that the Whigs managed to elect the Chief Burgess, two School Directors, and one Supervisor. Gradually the Whigs were securing a foothold in Borough politics.

The Democratic Whig County Convention met on August 14, 1854, and voted to oppose the opening up of free territory to slavery, the admission of new states unless they were free, any misapplication of the common school fund, the wholesale pardoning of convicted criminals, and extravagant expenditures.⁵⁵

The misunderstanding of the Lebanon and Lancaster county conferees on Senatorial election had been adjusted, and this year each county recognized the right of the other in the choice of one nominee.⁵⁶

At the regular October election there were found three ballots: one for the state and county officers, one for Judge of the Supreme Court, and one for the prohibitory Liquor Law. For the first time the County had not gone solidly

52. *Ibid.*, August 5, 1853.

53. *Ibid.*, June 10, 1853.

54. *Ibid.*, October 14, 1853.

55. *Ibid.*, August 18, 1854.

56. *Ibid.*, August 25, 1854.

Whig. About half of the positions went to each party. Kunkel, although he lost in the County, had a sufficiently large majority in the others to elect him to Congress. Both Whig Senatorial nominees, Killinger and Shuman, were elected. The Maine Liquor Law, which would have prohibited the manufacture of liquor, failed to carry the State.⁵⁷

According to an act passed May 8, 1854, the Borough was to be divided, hereafter, into two wards, to be known as East and West. The division was to be the alley commonly known as Doe (Partridge) Alley, running north and south between Market and Walnut Streets. The East Ward was to hold elections at the place now used, and the West Ward was to use the jury room on the west side of the Court House. The officers needed to conduct the election in the new ward were to be appointed by the incumbent election officers to serve until the following election. The division into wards was necessary because of the economic growth of the Borough.⁵⁸

Thus the first decade under consideration had come to a close. During the ten years of the political history, a solid Democratic administration had to concede some of the local offices to the Whigs. The complex ballot system was eliminated and in its place a simpler ballot was made available to the ever increasing population. The growing community had to be divided into two wards with separate places for election. Even though the problem of slavery was demanding an answer in the not-too-far distant future, both parties stood united in the belief that the union of states had to be preserved. The question of tariff, which was generally recognized as the one plank that distinguished both parties, was an issue that was determined by the well-being of the American laborer, and consequently both local parties demanded protection. To the casual observer of local history, these events in themselves may appear to be of little importance, but in them lay the seeds that were to germinate in the decade that follows.

57. *Ibid.*, October 13, 1854.

58. *Ibid.*, September 15, 1854.

CHAPTER II THE WHIG TRANSITION

1855 1864

In the second decade of the period under consideration one can scarcely expect any radical changes. Progress is, after all, a slow march. The affairs of government and the danger of internal strife often hinder any noticeable advance. But even in the face of difficulties and the threat of war, seeds that were born in the decade before were destined to bear fruit.

The affairs of local government in the beginning were little affected by the changes that were threatening the nation. In its security, off the beaten path, this small community felt the disruption a considerable time after it had made its inroad into national affairs. The local government turned its attention to the creation of new offices and the selection of capable persons to fill such offices. With the creation of two wards a new office was formed on March 2, 1855, that of a Justice of the Peace. Thus, another political aspirant was given opportunity to have his wishes gratified.

Although the first inkling of a transition took place back in 1847, nothing developed definitely until the year when the political viewpoint opposite to that of the democrats underwent a complete change. The old Whig party was disintegrating, and from the ruins thereof a new party arose. It was a combination of all the opposition to the Democratic viewpoint—the Whigs, the American, and the Republicans. For a number of years the members called themselves the Union or Fusion party of Whigs, Americans, and Republicans. Eventually the party emerged as the Republican party under the leadership of Lincoln.¹

1. Lebanon Courier, June 29 and August 31, 1855.

The "Old Line Whig" County Convention met on June 25, 1855, and adopted resolutions. The delegates felt that domestic industry should be fostered and protected by the general government, that a preference ought always to be given home productions over foreign manufactures, that the permanent prosperity of the American working classes required their interests should be shielded from the pauper competition of Europe, that the interests of all classes required their country should not be drained of its financial basis by the encouragement of a system of over-importations, and that to be truly "free and independent" they should be as free from the moneyed as from the political power of foreign countries. They regarded the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as a deep wrong committed upon the North, and thought that the same ought to be unconditionally restored. They agreed that it was the duty of the executive department of the national government to see that its laws were observed and the right of the citizens protected throughout the entire country. They declared the unlawful invasion of Kansas by armed Missourians, for the purpose of suppressing freedom of speech, overawing the legal voters of that territory and controlling their election as a gross outrage which ought promptly to have called forth the coercing power of the general government in protection of the rights of the bona-fide settlers of that territory. They regarded slavery as a local institution, and while they did not claim any right to interfere with it in the states where it lawfully existed, they were opposed to its extension into territory which was then free. They looked forward to the improvements of rivers and harbors by the general government to complete the development of their commercial resources, to facilitate inter-communication among the several states and to strengthen the bonds of the Union.²

At their June meeting, since the Whigs of Lebanon County (before the coming election) desired a union of all the elements in the County opposed to the present corrupt National

2. Ibid., June 29, 1855.

Administration and wished to present a united front against slavery aggression, they decided to appoint a committee of five Whigs to unite with a similar committee to be appointed by the American party whose purpose it should be to meet in the Borough of Lebanon to nominate a county ticket.³

The American Executive Committee accepted the offer of the "Old Line Whigs" and met in the Borough August 11, to pass motions and resolutions to set up the machinery for the County Convention to be held August 27.⁴

The Whig and American Convention agreed that the violation of the Missouri Compromise was an outrage upon the whole country, without palliation of excuse, and that the conduct of the Missourian rioters, under the law accomplishing that violation, showed that the only safety for the country was in restoration and in returning to the slave policy which was advocated by Washington, Jefferson, and other fathers of the Republic. The removal of Governor Reeder, because he refused to cooperate with the ruffian defiers of law and order in Missouri, was considered by the convention a high-handed outrage.⁵

The name Union Party was given to the new party by the State Convention held in Harrisburg, March 26. The convention elected nominees opposed to the National Administration and called the ticket the Union State ticket. The County group, thus assumed the name Union.⁶

The following words were used to call together the delegates of the Union party for the convention:⁷

All those opposed to the present corrupt National Administration, and its platform of principles announced at Cincinnati, with its candidates standing thereon; and who are determined to resist the extension of slavery into territory now free; and who sympathize with the sentiment

3. Ibid., August 17, 1855.

4. Ibid., August 17, 1855.

5. Ibid., August 31, 1855.

6. Ibid., March 14, 1856.

7. Ibid., August 8, 1856.

that we should Americanize our country by encouraging our own industry, and protecting ourselves against foreign influence in the policy and administration of the government.

Because the convention represented the united voice and will of a large majority of the people of Lebanon County, the delegates declared an unalterable devotion to the Union, and that any and every attempt to impair its integrity, loosen its bonds, or weaken its hold on the affection of the people, would receive their earnest condemnation and decided opposition. They recognized the Constitution of the United States as the supreme law of the land, and decided that a strict and faithful adherence to all of its parts was essential to the preservation of their national honor and prosperity. They deprecated any and every attempt to violate its provisions or annul its restrictions and limitations. They invited the oppressed of every land to a participation in the benefits and blessings of their free institutions. They proposed not to interfere with the rights acquired by foreign-born citizens. They wished to correct the frauds practiced upon the ballot boxes, to elevate American labor, to promote American industry against foreign competition, to prevent the introduction of a citizenship on a level equal with the paupers of Europe, and to cling to their model constitution. They opposed the attempt made by the nullifying accessionists of the Southern States to revive the cry of a dissolution of the Union. They believed that the renewal of the political agitation of the slavery question, based upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, raised an issue of slavery extension or slavery restriction. They also believed that the opening of Kansas to the introduction of slave labor, and the consequent degradation of free labor by the repeal of the Compromise Act, which had been acquiesced in as constitutional and expedient by all parties since 1820, and which Mr. Buchanan proposed to extend to the Pacific in 1846, was a criminal outrage upon right and justice. Because of the aforementioned decision, they decided that the issue thus raised and pre-

sented to the people was not whether slavery should be abolished where it then existed by authority of law, or whether the Fugitive Slave Law should be repealed, but was clearly defined and understood by the North and the South, to be whether slavery was to be extended and perpetrated under the patronage and connivance of the Federal Government into territory then free. On that issue they agreed with Mr. Clay, who said that "no power on earth shall induce us to vote to extend slavery where it does not now exist." In conclusion they commended their representative in Congress for his steady refusal "to appropriate the public funds to perpetrate the rule of ruffianism, and to enforce the odious and illegal enactments of the pretended Kansas Legislature."⁸

The returns of the election for President of the United States resulted in a Democratic victory, because of the opposition, the American and the Republican parties, split their votes between Fremont and Fillmore.⁹

Upon checking on the previous October election, it was found that one year was elected a Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds, and a Clerk of the Orphans Court and Quarter Sessions; the next year a Prothonotary, and the year following no election of these officers took place. In order to equalize the duties, a bill was passed by the Legislature on April 8, 1857, stating that at every election triennially there shall be elected one person as Prothonotary and Clerk of Oyer and Terminer, one person as Clerk of Quarter Session and Recorder of Deeds, one person as Register of Wills, and one person as Clerk of Orphans Court.¹⁰

J. J. Pearson, the President Judge of Lebanon and Dauphin Counties, was suggested as a possible candidate for the

8. Ibid., September 5, 1856.

9. Ibid., November 7, 1856.

The Borough vote was as follows:

	Party	East	West	County vote
Fremont	Union	110	93	2348
Fillmore	Union	41	47	648
Fillmore	Straight Out	1	3	41
Buchanan	Democratic	182	158	2392

10. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Supreme Court, but when asked by the delegates to be a nominee, he refused to be a candidate.¹¹

At last the much discussed subject of the State Public Works was no more. On June 26, they were sold to the only bidder, the Pennsylvania Railroad, for \$7,500,000.00. These works included a long stretch of canal; a double-track railroad from Columbia to Philadelphia, eighty-one miles long, and a railroad and a tunnel through the Allegheny Mountains.¹²

The delegates to the Union County Convention which met in August, 1857, declared that it was a necessity to maintain an honest union of the element of opposition to "Locofocoism" in order to achieve their greatest principles: the purification of the ballot box, the protection of American labor, changes in the naturalization laws to protect natural-born citizens, the non-extension of slavery over free territory, and an honest and economical administration of the government. They regarded the sale of the public improvements yet belonging to the Commonwealth as a necessity, because they felt the Commonwealth was not a competent competitor for the transportation of freight and passengers against incorporated enterprises. They heartily approved of the first, third, and fourth proposed amendments to the Constitution.¹³

11. Lebanon Courier, April 3, 1857.

Mr. Pearson presented to Mr. Gullford, of Lebanon, the following letter:
To the delegate from Lebanon and Dauphin Counties:

Gentlemen:

Should my name be brought before the Convention as a nominee for the Supreme Court, I beg of you to withdraw it in the outset.

Having been elected by the people of this district as President Judge of the various courts for a period of ten years, I am unwilling to withdraw from that station until the time shall have expired, unless dissatisfaction should be expressed by those who select me. Hitherto, our relations have been of the most friendly character, and I will not be the first to sever them by manifesting an ambition to fill another and higher station. Accept, gentlemen, my assurances of my highest regard.

Yours etc.,
Jno. J. Pearson

12. Lebanon Courier, July 3, 1857.

13. Ibid., August 28, 1857.

These proposed amendments were:

- (1) Limit State debt to \$750,000.00 (not to include invasion or creation of sinking fund to liquidate present debt.)
- (2) No county was to be divided by line cutting off over one-tenth of its population without assent of the county.)
- (3) Concerned Philadelphia.
- (4) Legislature was to have the power to alter, revoke, or annul any charter.

Locofocoism is the name given by the Whigs to the principles of the Democratic Party.

The results of the election held on October 13, 1857, show that besides the regular Democratic and Union votes, the Straight Out movement received twenty-six votes in the East Ward, twenty-five in the West, and one hundred and eighty-two in the County as a whole.

The opposition to the Democrats was now composed of the American Republic party, the American party, and the Republican party. The County Convention of 1858, composed of these three parties, agreed that they as representatives of the Americans, Republicans, and people of Lebanon County opposed the National Administration because of its plighted faith in sustaining popular sovereignty in local affairs, its despotic and fraudulent "Locompton" Policy, its extravagant and useless expenditures of the public money, its creating of a public debt in time of peace without making provisions for its liquidation, its duplicity in demanding an entire payment of revenue in gold and yet issuing millions of treasury notes based upon an empty treasury, its neglect of the just claims of domestic labor and of adequate protection to our home labor, and because of its bowing to the dark spirit of slavery. They believed that the people must be sovereign in their own local affairs. They favored a tariff of duties on imports which would afford sufficient revenue for the support of an economically administered government, so arranged as to afford the best protection to American labor and productions against foreign competition. They advocated changing the naturalization laws, and were strongly in favor of throwing safeguards around the ballot box, so that the rights of the native-born citizens would not be destroyed by foreign wiles and influences.¹⁴

For years the Whigs had waited for an opportunity to control the Borough Council. At last it had come. Mr. Weidle resigned as Chief Burgess, and Mr. Daugherty, the assistant, filled the vacancy. As the Democrats had had three members and the opposition three, Mr. Daugherty held the deciding vote, and since he belonged to the opposition, the Whigs had at last obtained their goal.¹⁵

14. Lebanon Courier, July 2, 1858.

15. Ibid., November 5, 1858.

At the meeting of the County Convention representing the opposition to the Buchanan administration, the delegates took pride in reaffirming their support of, and attachment to, the principles and policies to which a large majority of the people of Lebanon County had clung for many years past. They opposed the course pursued by Mr. Buchanan and his officials in oppressing free-state men in Kansas, in over-awing the popular elections, and in attempting to impose upon them the "odious and oft repudiated Lecompton constitution." They held further that the people of Kansas were entitled to a speedy admission into the Union under a constitution republican in form, and adopted by them in a legal way. They opposed the doctrine avowed by the Administration that three times as many inhabitants are required to qualify a free state for admission as a slave state. They saw no security for an honest election franchise except in the complete reformation of the naturalization laws.¹⁶

After the start of the Civil War the transition period had progressed so far that the word Whig is forever lost. The Convention held in September, 1861, was a People's Union Convention open to "All who support our present National Administration in its effort to maintain the constitution and enforce the laws of the land and preserve unbroken the union of the United States". The Convention was put in an uproar when Joseph Coover, a delegate from Jackson Township, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The government is now engaged in the prosecution of a most righteous war for its own preservation, against those who have taken up arms to overthrow it, and it is, therefore, important that all the people, without distinction of party, should be united in its support, and believing that this can be best attained by the nomination of a Union ticket, composed of Republicans and Democrats upon a platform sustaining the administration in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, maintain its authority, and preserve the Union of the States as sug-

16. Ibid., August 27, 1859.

gested in the address just read, therefore, Resolved, That this Convention issue a call, inviting the Democratic party to unite with us to select a Ticket of the character above referred to.

Resolved, That the Convention adjourn sine die.

The question on the resolution that was before the Convention caused much confusion. A vote was taken. Afterwards delegates declared that they had not understood the question or that they had voted under misapprehension. The convention was called to order and a second vote was taken. This time it was voted down. After the remainder of the business was completed, they decided that in the perilous hour of their country's history, when their free institutions and their very existence as an independent nation were threatened, they would discard all mere partisan consideration, and they invited the people of Lebanon County to stand by and support the men and measures devoted to a vigorous prosecution of the war, and the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution in their original integrity. They approved and endorsed the National Administration in all its efforts to fulfill its constitutional duties in putting down the wicked rebellion.¹⁷

The other faction of political thought, favoring a union of Republicans and Democrats, organized; any one who was not satisfied with the People's Union ticket was invited to join them. The Republicans and Democrats each met separately and then held a joint meeting. They decided to put away political issues for the duration of the war. None of the candidates solicited a place on the ticket; each was chosen for his fitness.¹⁸

The results of the election held October 8, 1861, showed that the People's Union ticket was defeated in every instance by the opposing combination of the Republicans and Democrats.

17. Ibid., September 5, 1861.

18. Ibid., September 12, 1861.

The Union County Convention, meeting in 1862, decided that in that dark and trying hour of their country's history, when a terrible civil war was spreading ruin and distress over their once happy and prosperous country, and was threatening with destruction their very existence as an independent nation, they would call upon the people of Lebanon County to stand by and support the men and measures devoted to a vigorous prosecution of the war and the maintenance of the Union and the Constitution in their original integrity.¹⁹

The results of this year's election revealed that the Union ticket carried the election with scarcely any effort, therefore defeating the Copperheads, as the Democrats were then called.

On March 26, the Lebanon Loyal Union League was formed. Members opposed the Copperheads and favored loyalty to the government. They rented rooms on the second floor of Mr. Kendall's building on Cumberland Street and fitted them out for their purpose. On May 5, they adopted a constitution and by-laws.²⁰

The 1863 Union County Convention, trusting that the members represented the intelligent and loyal citizens of Lebanon County, declared their determination to uphold the government in its efforts to maintain itself against the assault of traitors. They had no sympathy for, nor alliance with, treason in any shape or form. They felt that the soldiers in the field should be allowed to exercise that inestimable right of a free man—the right of suffrage, and, therefore recommended that all loyal citizens vote for the proposed amendment to the Constitution that would permit the soldiers to vote.²¹

Although the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Copperheads had united to oppose the Union party, the new group did not have enough power to carry the County.

19. *Ibid.*, October 9, 1862.

20. *Ibid.*, May 7, 1863.

21. *Ibid.*, September 10, 1863.

The Town Council in conjunction with the County Commissioners held a special election on August 2, 1864, to permit the people to vote on the following amendments:

1. That soldiers should be permitted to vote while in the army.
2. That bills in order to pass the Legislature, must have only one subject expressed clearly in the title.
3. That the Legislature was not to be allowed to pass bills granting power or privileges in any case where the authority has been or may be conferred upon the Courts.²²

When the Union County Convention met in 1864, delegates decried the refusal of the southern demagogues to submit to the will of the majority of the people, fully expressed, and declared it to be the cause of the present cruel war. They expressed confidence in General Grant, and recognized General Sherman as a first-class peacemaker. They expressed full confidence in the President of the United States. A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania, received their highest commendation for his devotion to the rank and file of the army.²³

In the national election which followed in November, they made good their pledge of supporting Lincoln by giving him a majority of eight hundred and ninety-two votes in the County.²⁴ This was part of the landslide that was characteristic of the entire nation that carried the Republican party into ascendancy.²⁵

22. Ibid., August 11, 1864.
Results of the voting:

		East	West	Total
Amendment one	for	197	148	345
	against	56	59	115
Amendment two	for	203	49	252
	against	141	47	208
Amendment three	for	201	49	250
	against	159	49	208

23. Lebanon Courier, September 8, 1864.

24. Ibid., November 17, 1864.

25. Results of the election:

	Lincoln	McClellan
East	229	218
West	193	193
	422	411

The decade from 1855 to 1865, despite the war, showed a very noticeable progress. Most noticeable among these achievements was the stabilizing of the political parties into the Republican and the Democrat as they are known today. It was through these groups that affairs of local, state, and national interests were brought to the knowledge of the citizens of the Borough of Lebanon. The Missouri Compromise, the slavery question, the Civil War, the draft for military service, and continual support to the President became vital issues for party platforms. As comparison is made with the decade which immediately preceded, it is evident that the Borough of Lebanon was rapidly becoming part of the national fabric. It is also evident in Lebanon's support to the Whig-Republican Party that the political policy was being formed which would determine the practices far into the next century.

CHAPTER III

THE SOCIAL ASPECT

Just as the economic development demonstrated the progress of the Borough and the County of Lebanon, so her social history further indicates that strides for the welfare of her people were being taken. As her population grew, the needs of the people were met by the consideration of a town meeting hall, a library, public markets, public education, and festivities which became the chief leisure-time occupation.

One of the first expressions that showed that the early community was interested in the welfare of the group is demonstrated in the interest of the erection of a Town Hall, a place where all might gather for meetings of general interest or where any group whose general interest was the welfare of the entire group, might meet.

Many communications for and against the subject were printed before anything definite was accomplished. A public building for meetings of public character is a necessity in any community. Until 1847, the Borough had used the County Court House. The County Commissioners then passed a resolution excluding the Town Council from the room heretofore used. It was suggested that if ground in some central location could be purchased at reasonable terms, the money could be raised by issuing one hundred shares of stock at thirty dollars per share. The lower floor was to be rented for a store and offices, one story was to be for a public library and reading room, or was to be rented out to one of the societies that flourished during that time.¹

On the other hand there were some who opposed progress. They raised the question:²

1. Lebanon Courier, March 6, 1847.
2. Ibid. April 10, 1847.

Now, what in the name of common sense and economy do we want with a Town Hall? Have we not a good and substantial Market House, in the central part of the borough, and good enough in all conscience, for meetings, lectures, etc. Why, then, should our citizens put themselves to such a useless expense as an erection of a Town Hall would necessarily incur?

Such questions as these could not be settled at once. It was evident that it would take a great deal of lobbying before the Council would be forced to build a Town Hall. Many people, after deliberate consideration of the facts, realized the necessity for a hall and the lack of it so far. Those interested in the Town Hall had Mr. Lehman draw the blueprints so that whenever needed they would be available. The drawback to the commencing of the work was the fact that no one was disposed to invest money, and very few of the property holders seemed to manifest any interest in this matter.³

In tracing the erection of the Town Hall, it is interesting to note how many unknown and unforeseen things alter a person's viewpoint. When the subject was first mentioned, the editor of the "Lebanon Courier" was one of the most outspoken in favor of it. Yet, by September 16, he has suffered a complete change of mind and opposed the erection of anything resembling a town hall. By March 24, 1849, it was decided to build a hall, and this time he again favored its erection. It was to be built on Market Street opposite the Lutheran Church, by Messrs. Jacob Miller and John Elliot. The first floor was to be used as a Town Hall; the second and third were to be used by the Sons of Temperance and the Odd Fellows respectively.

It is to be regretted that the Town Hall passed into the hands of private individuals who let it out to societies or used it for business.⁴ However, during the time that the Town

3. Ibid., August 7, 1847.

4. Ibid., May 29, 1857.

Hall was in existence it served its purpose well. So effective had it served its purpose that later through the good graces of Mr. Funk, Lebanon again had a town hall where lectures and concerts could be had without begging or paying for the privilege. He had fitted for that purpose the large third-story room of his new building which took the place of a town hall supported at public expense.⁵

In the cause of social progress a public library was the next consideration of paramount interest. At one time the Borough had had one, but that was so long ago that even the oldest inhabitants were unable to give any information about it. The suggestion offered as to the method of establishing a library was quite unique. All of the various societies of Lebanon were to cooperate and have each member pay one cent a week. With the total membership of the societies being about six hundred, the plan would result in the collection of \$300.00 per year. That sum would buy a great number of books.⁶ Stock subscriptions at the cost of one dollar per share were sold to all interested in participating in the establishing of the library. The stockholders met in United Hall on Saturday, May 24, 1851, to form the Wistar Library Company. A committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, and to have the company incorporated.⁷ On June 9, the constitution and by-laws were adopted, and a committee was chosen to collect subscriptions.⁸ In order to secure efficient functioning, a board of managers was organized. The board consisted of John Krause, A. C. Wedekind, and J. W. Mish.⁹

It is interesting to note that in the interest of public education, by an act of the State Legislature dated April 14, 1853, provision was made for a common school. The building to be used was that of the Lebanon Female Seminary, located at the southeast corner of Walnut and Water

5. Ibid., December 23, 1858.

6. Ibid., February 17, 1849.

7. Ibid., May 30, 1851.

8. Ibid., June 13, 1851.

9. Ibid., June 27, 1851.

Streets,¹⁰ and was to be taken into the possession of the School Directors of Lebanon Borough after they had paid four hundred and fifty dollars which was due the Lebanon Academy by the Seminary. It was further stipulated that the Seminary should never hereafter be used for any purpose whatsoever except for educational purposes.¹¹

Coincident with the founding of the library, education was given some attention. So that the young might receive an education beyond that of the common school, Swatara Collegiate Institute was founded, thus assuring additional educational advantages. The cornerstone of this institute was laid on August 20, 1858.¹² The following year the Roman Catholic Parochial School was established by the Reverend Antonius Grundner, O.S.B.V.M. with an enrollment of twenty. The teachers for the first few years were lay members. The school was located on Walnut Street where St. Joseph's Hall was situated until May, 1942, when it became the present site of the National Catholic Committee Service, United Service Organization. This location is between the People's National Bank on the northeast corner of Eighth and Cumberland Streets and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Rectory and Church.

The interest that Lebanon had placed upon formulated knowledge found expression in the organization of the Lebanon County Medical Society, which was organized March 14, 1847. Although a holding of sessions was discontinued for a few years, since its reorganization on May 10, 1851, it has continued to the present day. It is particularly noteworthy that the Lebanon County Medical Society was effective before either the state or the national societies had sprung into being. Before they had been given a pattern for a scientific organization, they had established their own.

As the Borough grew, provision had to be made for the

10. The names of the streets at that time were different from what they are today. Today's Fourth was East; Fifth, Center; Sixth, Elizabeth; Seventh, High; Eighth, Walnut; Ninth, Market; Tenth, Mulberry; Willow, Water; and Walnut, Hill.

11. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

12. Lebanon Courier, August 27, 1858.

conducting of markets. Lebanon did not always have three markets at different hours of the day as is the practice today. There was a time when the market was held in the vestibule and on the steps of the Court House. This method after a time, became unsatisfactory and forced the Commissioners of Lebanon County to adopt a resolution stating that after March 3, all hucksters would be prohibited from occupying the steps or the vestibule of the Court House for the purpose of vending or retailing of any kind.¹³

Although the question of markets had been discussed at various times, nothing definite had been accomplished on the establishment of them until 1862. The Borough Council had its regular March meeting at which the members unanimously resolved to take measures to establish a regular market and appoint a committee to report at the next meeting.¹⁴ The committee that was appointed to look into the matter submitted a report which was adopted April 22.¹⁵ The regulations established permitted stalls to be let to the highest bidder by the first Saturday in May. The west side was let to butchers, and the east to farmers. Furthermore, if all the stalls would be taken for one dollar, a wagon could be backed up to the curb on the east side of Market Street from Walnut Alley to Spring Alley except the part opposite the market house. Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday were designated as market days. The market was opened at six o'clock on Tuesday evening and closed on Wednesday morning at ten. The same hours were observed on Friday and Saturday. Storekeepers were prohibited from buying to resell, and the seller had to sell his own produce.

Another question which demanded attention was that of fire-fighting. In 1852, one church, ten houses, and seven stables were destroyed because of an insufficient amount of water.¹⁶

13. *Ibid.*, April 2, 1845.

14. *Ibid.*, March 27, 1862.

15. *Ibid.*, April 24, 1862.

16. *Ibid.*, July 30, 1858.

Over a period of many years many attempts had been made to incorporate a water company but with no success. Such an attempt occurred on January 22, 1845, when Mr. Eyer, the Lebanon Representative, introduced in the Legislature an act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Lebanon Water Company. For some unknown reason the bid was never reported out of the committee.¹⁷

When the citizens realized that the extent of the fire was due to the lack of water, they determined to renew their efforts for the formation of a water company. A public meeting was held pursuant to getting water into the two boroughs of Lebanon and North Lebanon. It was decided to procure the services of a competent engineer to examine and ascertain whether a sufficient supply of water for the two boroughs could be had and what the probable cost would be. The people of the Borough decided that in case North Lebanon would not cooperate, they would proceed by themselves.¹⁸ The report of the engineer on the waterworks estimated the cost at \$72,600.00. Stoever's Reservoir was to be used and another one was to be built near Shaffer's spring eighteen feet higher than Hill Street crossing Market Street. (or) the highest point in Lebanon.¹⁹

It was apparent that the Perseverance Fire Company, which had been formed May 12, 1849 and incorporated on April 14, 1854, was unable to take care of any great conflagration. Accordingly the Hook and Ladder Fire Company was organized on May 24, 1862. The company erected a fire house for their apparatus on Market Street between the residence of Joseph Bowman, Esq., and Mrs. Rise's Hotel. The wagons, hooks, ladders, and other equipment arrived in Lebanon on June 8. The outfit had been ordered for Atlanta, Georgia, but the manufacturers were unable to deliver it because of the war and were glad to sell it to the local company.

At about the same time the Washington Mutual Fire In-

17. Ibid., January 22, 1845.

18. Ibid., August 27, 1858.

19. Ibid., October 22, 1858.

urance Company was chartered by an act of the Legislature signed April 21, 1860. This company continues to conduct its business at 43 North Eighth Street (second door from Willow). Eugene Hoaster is the present agent for the company.

Thus by insisting that a water company be organized at public expense, by the founding of a volunteer fire company, and by establishing a mutual fire insurance company, the Borough of Lebanon within the space of four years had erected a safeguard against any conflagration such as the citizens had experienced in 1858.

In the interest of their wellbeing, the erection of gas works and the supplying of gas for commercial use was considered. Although there had been agitation in Lebanon for a gas company for a number of years prior to the erection of the gas works at the North Lebanon Furnaces, it was not until March 29, 1856, that an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Lebanon Gas Company.²⁰ The directors, after considerable trouble, were prepared to let contracts for the erection and the completion of the Lebanon Gas Works with pipes through the streets, during the last week of February, 1857. There were to be one hundred service pipes and one hundred meters. The works were to be located at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Cumberland Streets, which is today the site of the service department of the Lebanon Valley Gas Company. The pipes were to be extended through Cumberland Street to the east borough line; from Chestnut through Market to the Canal; and from Chestnut on Walnut to the Lebanon Valley Railroad depot. The length of the pipes to be laid was to be 12,000 feet. The capacity was to be 10,000 cubic feet in twenty-four hours. The contract specified the cost at \$20,000.00 with one half in cash and the balance in stock.²¹

Following the lighting of the streets, boards were put up

20. *Ibid.*, April 15, 1856.

21. *Ibid.* February 27, 1856.

at the corners with names of the streets on them so that the streets might be easily identified.²²

A resolution was adopted by the Borough Council forcing everyone owing property on any street sixty feet wide to have the sidewalks paved and curbstones set in place. These walks were to be of flagstone or brick,²³ and had to be laid according to the grade specified by the Borough. The Borough was willing to bear its share as they decided to pay for the laying of walks on Market Street from Strickler's Mill to Owen Laubach's on the west side, and from the Quittaphilla to the railroad on the east. To beautify the lot behind the Court House trees were planted, even though many of the sterner citizens thought it would encourage loafers during the hot summer days if a shady place were provided.²⁴

With the progress which was so evident one would expect that the population would show a decided increase. The census of 1840 listed the population at 1860, whereas the population of 1850 was 2180.²⁵ By 1860 it had increased by more than one hundred per cent, for the total population was 4444.²⁶ With this increase it became necessary to extend the boundaries of the Borough. This was done by an act of the Legislature passed on the ninth of February, 1853. The Borough limits were extended to include the town of East Lebanon. The new boundaries coincide with what is now Lehman Streets from Seventh to Front on the north, Front Street on the east, and a short distance north of where Ninth and Tenth merge on the south. The western boundary remained at Sixteenth Street.²⁷

This growth necessitated the organization of a police department. The ordinance passed December 14, 1853, ordered the employment of a captain and three patrolmen whose duty

22. *Ibid.*, March 26, 1858.

23. *Ibid.*, May 26, 1854.

24. *Ibid.*, April 24, 1847 and April 7, 1849.

25. *Ibid.*, January 3, 1851.

26. *Ibid.*, August 28, 1862.

27. *Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

it was to patrol the streets every hour from sunrise to sunset. Twelve months later the force was reduced to the three patrolmen, and because of further insistent complaints of the town people the number was reduced to one patrolman on May 19, 1855.

Amidst the division that existed because of political reasons, only unity was manifest in community activities, chief of which were the parades and picnics that were held. A typical example of this unity was found in the celebration of the sixty-ninth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Scarcely had the town clock finished striking the hour of midnight, changing the day from Wednesday to Thursday, when practically all the bells of the various churches pealed forth their announcement of the appending celebration. The band with brilliant torches continued to play until about one o'clock. The various Sunday Schools celebrated the day by going on picnics to the different "woods" close to the town. The Temperance Society gave the two military companies of the town, the Washington Riflemen under Captain John Weidman, and the Independent Guards under Captain Uhler, a free supper, after which the public enjoyed a beautiful display of fireworks in front of Mr. Lehman's home.²⁸

Another example was the celebration that marked the surrender of the Mexicans at Vera Cruz to the United States Army on March 29, 1847. At a town meeting of the citizens held at the Court House on Wednesday, April 14, the arrangements for a celebration were made. The town was to be illuminated on Monday, April 19, commencing at eight p.m. and continuing until nine-thirty p.m. No bon-fires were to be tolerated, and a vigilance committee of ten persons from each ward was to be appointed to see that care and propriety was observed. All the bells of the town were to be rung at six in the evening.²⁹ The townspeople responded better than was expected. Almost every house was "brilliantly

28. Lebanon Courier, July 7, 1846.

29. Ibid., April 17, 1847.

illuminated until nine-thirty after which the men formed a parade and after marching through several streets halted in front of the Court House where appropriate speeches were made".³⁰

Even in the celebrations that attended political success no division was known. Perhaps one of the best examples of camaraderie when one would expect animosity, was the celebration following the November election of 1848. The victory was celebrated with a free supper and a torchlight procession and bonfire. The procession was formed on Walnut Street about six o'clock. It moved through the principal streets preceded by martial music. Not less than fifty large torches were carried and as many "transparencies". These "transparencies" and "mottoes" were displayed in a tasteful manner and were in every way appropriate. There were several hundred persons in line, and counting outsiders at least four hundred "good and true Taylor men" participated in the festive occasion. After the scene of the bonfire was reached there was a salute of fifteen guns fired in honor of the fifteen states that voted for Taylor; three more for the gallant County of Lebanon; and "three times three" for Pennsylvania. A large pole, about thirty feet tall, had been erected, oiled well, and wrapped with cordage. It burned beautifully and reflected the light a great distance. Supper was served to about three hundred Whigs and their friends.³¹ It is of particular interest that nothing insulting to their opponents was to be allowed. The noise and confusion that occurred after the conclusion of the festivities was regretted by the leaders of the Whig party but "was beyond their control". Considering the difficulties to be overcome in a small community like Lebanon, the whole affair passed off with "eclat".³²

Thus in this little community off the beaten path of national life, men and women were rapidly becoming aware of the social responsibility that each owed to the other. Because

30. *Ibid.*, April 24, 1847.

31. These people were called prospective Taylor men by the Courier Editor.

32. *Lebanon Courier*, November 25, 1848.

of their interest the institutions that have been the dynamos for education were made possible. The town meeting hall, the public library, the common school, and the Catholic school were established. Within a score of years, banded together, the citizens insured themselves against the ravages of fire by insisting that a water company be organized, by becoming members of a volunteer fire company, and by supporting a mutual fire insurance company. To make their community more beautiful, sidewalks and curbing were laid, and trees were planted. Street-lighting was provided from dusk until ten o'clock, which necessitated the organization of a gas company. Established hours and places for marketing farm produce eliminated the selling of produce in the public square or the Court House steps. All of these advances made the community more beautiful than it had been transmitted to them. The rapidly growing community remained intimate enough to enjoy community celebrations. In the social development that characterized the two decades under consideration the Borough of Lebanon maintained the standards which she had set up for herself in her political and economic achievements.

CHAPTER IV

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In the political organization of the Borough and the County, Lebanon had shown that she was well able to establish herself as an integral part of the nation. The same factors that had made her a part of the body politic nationally were demanding that she demonstrate that she was also able to establish herself economically. Communication with the region beyond her limits had to be developed; because of the increasing expansion banks had to be founded to care for the wealth and the establishment of credit, as work on the farms proved inadequate industries had to be extended. It is in this field of activity that Lebanon demonstrated that she was not remiss in taking strides that were national in their character.

The economic development was largely dependent upon the building of a railroad. The first step in the procedure (of establishing) the actual construction of the road was the granting of a charter. This authority rested on the Legislature and to this end petitions had been sent, praying for the granting of a charter for a railroad running from Harrisburg to Reading.¹ For a time the bill seemed to be doomed because many of the legislators were afraid it might interfere with the revenue of the State Public Works.² But after petitions had been circulated and pressure applied, it was found, that in the end, the bill had passed both Houses. A railroad was a necessity for Lebanon because of the fact that the outside products were, for four or five months of the year, shut out from them, and for the same reason their products, both agricultural and mineral, lay on the hands of the local dealers until spring, regardless of demand. This bill, rechartering the Lebanon Valley Railroad, was actually a revival of the original charter passed April 1, 1836, when

1. Lebanon Courier, February 10, 1849.

John Krause, Esq. was the Representative from Lebanon County.³ The section of the act which referred to the charter gave the Lebanon Valley Railroad Company the authority to construct a railroad, provided work was commenced within five years and completed within ten years from the passage of the act.⁴

The construction of the railroad passed through many stages until the road was finally completed. The stage that the Lebanon Valley Railroad was passing through at this period was that of the selling of stock and the surveying of a route. The harder of these two was the raising of money to finance the survey. The response was not so enthusiastic as it might have been, but eventually enough was received to start the surveying. By October 25, 1850, the work had been completed as far as Lebanon on the way to Harrisburg. According to the first report of the initial surveying, the railroad was to be fifty-six and one-fourth miles long or four and one-fourth miles longer than the pike. The cost was estimated at \$1,462,576.70.⁵

It appears that the Lebanon Valley Railroad suffered reverses in the matter of selling stock. One suggestion to help remedy this condition was that the farmers along the right of way should take stock for the damages to their land, and have the cities of Harrisburg, Lebanon, and Reading subscribe to a certain amount of stock.⁶ The company finally overcame all the obstacles in its path and now progressed at moderate speed. The citizens of Lebanon met on April 22, 1853, at the Court House and planned for a county canvas for subscriptions.⁷ The canvas was made after the Supreme Court had upheld the principle of municipalities subscribing to stock⁸ which had been authorized by the Legislature. The bill gave the corporate authorities of the City of Reading, the

2. Ibid., May 26, 1849.

3. Ibid., April 26, 1850.

4. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

5. Lebanon Courier, January 10, 1851.

6. Ibid., January 21, 1853.

7. Ibid., April 29, 1853.

8. Ibid., September 8, 1853.

County of Lebanon, and the Borough of Lebanon the right to subscribe to shares of the capital stock of the proposed Lebanon Valley Railroad. Lebanon County was to be permitted to buy four thousand shares, while the Borough was to be allowed two thousand. If the County and the Borough were to decide to subscribe it was to be their duty to hold an election, after four weeks' notice, to decide whether or not the voters of the County or Borough wanted their incorporate bodies to subscribe.⁹ The Lebanon Council authorized an election to be held on June 29 to decide whether the Borough was to subscribe to \$50,000.00 of the capital stock of the railroad.¹⁰ The vote was 283—97 in favor of the subscription.¹¹ Nine years later, in 1862, the Borough, because of the complaints of the high taxes, was forced to offer for sale the remaining bonds that had been purchased in 1857. They were sold to Messrs. Drexel and Company. The amount received from the sale was used to redeem the bonds against the Borough amounting to \$20,000.00.¹²

The Lebanon Valley Railroad in its final location was to leave the main tracks of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad opposite the freight depot in Reading. It was to cross the Schuylkill River just below the mouth of the Tulpehocken, and pass near the villages of Sinking Springs and Wernersville. There it was to turn to the south of the Borough of Womelsdorf, pass south of Stouchsburg, Mifflin's Harbor, and Myerstown, and enter the Borough of Lebanon parallel with and north of the turnpike. After being joined by the North Lebanon Railroad it was to pass near Annville, Palmyra, and Hummelstown, and cross the Swatara River at the mouth of the Beaver Creek, about seven miles from

9. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

10. Lebanon Courier, May 20, 1853.

11. Ibid., July 1, 1853.

12. The sale included the following:

200 shares at 39	\$7800.00
100 shares at 39 1/2	3912.50
200 shares at 38 1/2	7725.00

	19487.50
Commission per share 12 1/2	62.50

\$19425.00

Harrisburg, its western terminus. It was to enter Harrisburg by "Poor House Run" and end at the junction of the Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, and Lancaster Railroad. The whole length was to be fifty-three and one-half miles. Thirteen miles were to be level; the rise westward was to be four hundred and ninety feet and the descent four hundred and forty-one feet. There was to be a double track.¹³

On Tuesday, March 21, a locomotive for the Lebanon Valley Railroad was brought from Reading and placed on the tracks in the vicinity of the "Narrows". The next day it was run to Lebanon.¹⁴ Freight trains started running on July 6, with one passenger car attached. On June 29, the first locomotive made the through trip by rail from Reading to Lebanon.¹⁵ On July 13, trains commenced regular trips.¹⁶ By November 30, cars were running on the Lebanon Valley Railroad as far as Hummelstown, and on January 18, the road was opened to Harrisburg.¹⁷ The telegraph line accompanying the railroad was in operation as far as Lebanon by December 18, 1857.

The Lebanon Valley Railroad was not destined to remain a distinct unit for the reason that in February, 1857, Mr. Killinger introduced a bill in the Senate to merge the Lebanon Valley Railroad with the Philadelphia and Reading. This bill passed both houses and was approved by the Governor on May 15, 1857. Even though the Lebanon Valley Railroad had passed out of existence as such, in its passing a greater was to take its place, by which the exchange of commodities would be greatly extended.

Coincident with the chartering of the Lebanon Valley Railroad was the chartering of another railroad in Lebanon County, the North Lebanon Railroad which was to run from North Lebanon to the Horse Shoe Pike, a distance of five miles.¹⁸ The charter of the North Lebanon Railroad was

13. *Ibid.*, August 4, 1854.

14. *Ibid.*, April 10, 1857.

15. *Ibid.*, July 3, 1857.

16. *Ibid.*, July 17, 1857.

17. *Ibid.*, January 22, 1858.

18. *Ibid.*, April 5, 1850.

given to a number of men and their associates, any two of whom could open the books for subscriptions. These men were to organize a company by the name, style, and title of "The North Lebanon Railroad Company", subject, of course, to the provisions of the act regulating railroads. The capital stock of the company was to be two thousand shares at fifty dollars each. The company was to have the right to increase the stock anytime it was necessary in order to complete the road. They were also to have the right to construct a railroad from a point at or near Coleman's Furnace in North Lebanon to a point at the Shoe Horse Turnpike in South Lebanon Township, at or near the ore banks situated in the township. The road was to follow as direct a route as possible.¹⁹

The North Lebanon and Cornwall Railroad met with no such obstacles as was experienced by the Lebanon Valley Railroad. After a preliminary survey of the route and cost of construction, authorized by the board on July 6, 1852,²⁰ the work was begun during the last week of March, 1853.²¹ The contract for the construction was let on October 10, to Messrs. McGran and Company of Lancaster.²² Under the new plan the railroad was to run six miles, instead of the original five, from the Canal to the Cornwall Ore Banks.²³

In order to remain within the law, an act was passed by the Legislature on the eighteenth of April, 1853, to extend the time of the beginning and completing the railroad. The company was to be given two more years in which to begin actual work and five to complete the work.²⁴

The first "burden car" for the North Lebanon Railroad arrived in Lebanon from York during May.²⁵ Some time during August the new locomotive arrived, and during the

19. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

20. Ibid., July 9, 1853.

21. Ibid., March 25, 1853.

22. Ibid., October 14, 1853.

23. Ibid., August 12, 1853.

24. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

25. Lebanon Courier, May 19, 1854.

first month of operation it carried two hundred and fifty tons of ore to the Canal from the Cornwall Ore Mines.²⁶

The success of the North Lebanon Railroad was the leading factor in the development of industries—other than farming—throughout the Lebanon Valley. Chief among these was the development of the iron industry, an industry which was to remain and continues to remain one of the chief industries in this locality. Because the ore from the highly productive mines at Cornwall could be moved to the nearby center of population, Lebanon was destined, in an exceedingly short time, to pass from a struggling agricultural region to one of shops, mills, and factories.

One of the first results of the railroad was the building of the first anthracite furnace in Lebanon County, near the Borough, by Messrs. Coleman. The engine and blowing cylinders were of sufficient capacity to blow two stacks of fourteen feet "bosh". The metal produced was best suited for the making of iron bars. The ore obtained from the Cornwall Ore Mines for not more than three dollars was sufficient to make a ton of bars. The furnace was situated on the Canal, by which anthracite coal could easily be shipped. The output of the furnace was eighty to one hundred tons of bars per week.²⁷

The progress of the iron industry was given another boost by Messrs. Coleman when they commenced the erection of a larger foundry near their furnaces in North Lebanon for the purpose of manufacturing heavier castings. This new foundry helped the prosperity of the whole community by bringing money into circulation, by increasing the demand for agricultural products, and by giving employment to all classes of mechanics. In addition to this new foundry, they planned an extension at Cornwall and the erection of a rolling mill to be built the next summer at North Lebanon.²⁸

26. *Ibid.*, October 12, 1855.

27. *Ibid.*, February 6, 1847.

28. *Ibid.*, November 18, 1848.

On the other hand there were some who opposed this industry. They believed that

the spirit of enterprise and improvement would sadly interfere with our quiet ways and old-fashioned habits; the noise occasioned by manufacturers would perhaps seriously affect the nerves of some of our retired citizens . . . Our people are quiet souls and the rumbling of machinery at night would disturb their rest at night. Then, too, a boiler might burst occasionally and that would be a dreadful thing! Why, the furnaces lately erected by the Messrs. Goleman, near our town, frightened more than one of our good burgesses who has gazed upon it at night.

The North Lebanon Furnaces are entitled to the credit of erecting the first gas works in Lebanon County. About one hundred burners were used to light the furnaces, foundries, and principal dwellings. These burners used one thousand cubic feet of gas a night. The estimated cost of the installation of the works and fixtures was three thousand dollars.²⁹

As has been stated, the Union Canal, which passed through North Lebanon Township near the Borough of Lebanon during the nineteenth century, and parts of which today form the northern boundary of the City of Lebanon, played an important part of the business of this period. The report dated Lebanon, May 6, 1847, shows that the number of boats that passed the Summit Level of the Canal from April 17 to May 1 were two hundred and thirty-two. These were laden with lumber, shingles, coal, iron, flour, wheat, corn, whiskey, leather, eggs, and seed. During the same period two hundred and twelve passed going west partly laden with merchandise, fish, salt, plaster, iron, iron ore, and limestone.³⁰ The report from May 15 to May 29 in-

29. *Ibid.*, May 9, 1856.

30. *Ibid.*, May 8, 1847.

cluded two hundred and forty-eight boats east, and two hundred and fifty-two west, or a total of five hundred.³¹ Thus it can be seen that approximately nine hundred boats per month passed through the canal during the months that it could be used.³²

To take care of the increased business it was necessary to enlarge the Canal. This enlargement was necessitated because of the fact that the canals that connected with the Union Canal were being enlarged. If the Union Canal would not be enlarged, the products would have to be removed from the large boats, loaded on the smaller boats, and then reloaded onto the larger boats at the other end of this section. During this period the canal was enlarged to Pinegrove and Middletown, and the work was begun on the remainder.

Because the railroad had proved inadequate to take care of all the goods that had to be transported, plans were made for the construction of a plank road from Lebanon to Manheim. After the stock was all sold, work was started by Mr. Mifflin, an experienced engineer in such work.³³ One track of this toll road was completed as far as Cornwall, by January 7, a comparatively short time.³⁴ The terminus was Light's

Landing at the Union Canal. The road passed through the Borough by way of Mulberry (Tenth) Street to Manheim. In 1853 the Company received permission to construct lateral branches to the ore mines at Cornwall. In 1864 a supplementary act permitted Cornwall to be the southern terminus.

An industry independent of those started by Messrs. Coleman was the Weimer Machine Works. It was located just north of the Lebanon Valley Railroad; construction was commenced on October 1856 and completed a few days after the start of the new year.³⁵ By December 1861 the plant

31. Ibid., June 19, 1847.

32. This canal was seventy-nine miles long and joined the Susquehanna at Middletown to the Schuylkill at Reading.

33. Lebanon Courier, May 28, 1852.

34. Ibid., January 7, 1853.

35. Ibid., January 23, 1857.

was producing ten rifled cannons per week. A year later it produced a breech-loading twelve-pounder cannon that could fire fifty times in four minutes.

In 1845 the only industry in Lebanon was the foundry owned by Dr. Phreaner, and the only steam power was the engine connected with it. By the end of the decade, in addition to the Weimer Machine Works, the Dudley Furnaces, the foundry of Messrs. Mutch and Foster, Messrs. Major's Foundry and Machine Shop, Lash's Foundry and Machine Shop, Boyer's Steam Saw Mill, The North Lebanon Steam Mill, Longacre and Gable's Steam Door and Sash Factory were erected.

Because much of the trade would no longer consist of the exchange of farm products—agriculture having been transplanted by the iron industry—it became necessary to establish banks as a means of credit and saving. The existing bank, known as the Lebanon Bank, had its charter renewed in May 1850 for a period of fifteen years. By the terms of the charter it became the duty of the directors of the bank to hold a stockholders' meeting to decide whether the stockholders were to pay the remaining ten dollars per shares unpaid on the stock heretofore subscribed or to permit five hundred additional shares to be sold for forty dollars per share.³⁶

The original charter had been granted by an act of the Legislature dated April 1, 1831. The books had been opened to receive subscriptions on June 20, 1831. The directors organized on September 19, and the organization was ready to do business on January 2, 1832, in a building on South Ninth Street where the large dining room of the Weimer Hotel is now located. In 1864 a National Charter was secured under the name of the "Lebanon National Bank", which the institution still uses today. Under this new title the directors held their first meeting on January 16, 1869. The bank today is doing business in its present home on the

36. Laws of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

northeast corner of Ninth and Cumberland Streets.

A second bank, the Lebanon Valley Bank, was incorporated by an act which became a law without the signature of the Governor.³⁷ The bill had been presented to him on April 29, 1857, and he did not return it within the ten-day limit. The company was organized May 27,³⁸ after receiving the charter on April 24.³⁹ The bank was located on Market Street almost opposite the United Hall, one door south of the Post Office. This bank today is located on Cumberland Street near Eighth and is known as the First National Bank.

Even though politics was consuming the major portion of interest among the people of Lebanon County, Lebanon was expanding economically. It was during this period that the Lebanon Valley Railroad was established, which later became a part of the Philadelphia and Reading. For the first time in the history of Lebanon County products could be carried to the main market-thoroughfares of commerce. By rail they found their way to Harrisburg and Philadelphia. Regardless of season, which had proved a hazard before the railroad had been established, ore could be transported, and therefore Lebanon was gradually transformed into a center for the iron industry. The Coleman Furnace, The Weimer Machine Works, and a half dozen other smaller industries were developed during this period. With the railroad, the telegraph was established. The first plank road was also built to care for the transporting of goods not covered by the railroad. Likewise it became necessary to enlarge the Union Canal. The prosperity which was enjoyed necessitated the renewal of the charter of the Lebanon Bank and gave rise to the establishment of the new Lebanon Valley Bank.

37. Lebanon Courier, May 15, 1857.

38. Ibid., May 30, 1857.

39. Ibid., April 30, 1857.

CHAPTER V

THE WAR EFFORT

Even though war was imminent, Lebanon—as well as all of the North—was taken by surprise when Fort Sumter was attacked, Friday, April 12, 1861. There was no military organization to answer the call of President Lincoln on April 14 for seventy-five thousand militia. It took little time, however, for Lebanon to prepare for the struggle. Major Embich's old company of artillery immediately took steps to re-organize with the idea of offering its services to the Federal Government.¹ By April 25, two companies, under Colonel E. G. Lantz and Captain William M. Derr, Esq. were organized, in addition to the Lebanon Guards, under Captain John Ulrich (later called Company G) which was mustered into the Fifth Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers on Sunday, April 20, at Harrisburg. This company was an outgrowth of the mass meeting held on Thursday, April 18, at the Court House. After organizing and adopting resolutions and after the conclusion of the speeches, an opportunity was offered to those present to hand in their names with the amount they were willing to give to organize a company and support the families of those who volunteered. After the subscriptions were totaled, it was found they amounted to \$4,565.00. Mr. John Ulrich, the express agent, then expressed his willingness to raise a company. The rolls were opened and sixty-three men responded immediately.

On Friday a committee waited upon the Secretary of State (the Governor being absent from Harrisburg) who said that it was doubtful whether the Lebanon Guards could be received in this requisition. On Saturday the committee telegraphed the Governor and asked that the company be

1. Lebanon Courier, April 18, 1861.

accepted on Monday, but the reply stated that Monday would be too late and that if it wanted to be accepted with this requisition, the rolls would be held open until Sunday. By the time the reply was received it was Saturday noon. Clothing had to be made, and domestic arrangements had to be completed consequent to a long absence, but by five o'clock the company was assembled at Funk's Hall. Here the group was presented with a Bible, and many individuals received revolvers, Bibles, and other remembrances from their friends. The company then marched to the residence of Colonel Shirk, where a large flag was raised. Captain Ulrich hoisted the Stars and Stripes while the choir sang "The Star Spangled Banner". Reverend McCarter then addressed the soldiers. Following his remarks, the soldiers marched to the Lebanon Bank, where another flag was raised and prayer offered by Reverend Stockton. The men then proceeded to the station where a large crowd had assembled to see them leave. One hundred and eight men presented themselves at Camp Curtin to be sworn into federal service, but only seventy-seven were accepted.² The clothing worn by them when they were mustered into service was returned to Lebanon on May 16, after the men had received their uniforms.

Colonel Lantz's Company encamped on the Lebanon Fair Grounds³ for about five weeks before breaking camp and proceeding to Harrisburg. The local camp was called "Camp Ironsides".⁴

Since the enlistment of the "Lebanon Guards" was for only three months, their term expired July 20. They arrived in Lebanon July 25, and since they had been used solely for guarding purposes, there was no casualty list. They were received at the depot by an immense crowd of citizens who had attended all the arrivals of trains for several days in their eagerness to meet them. From the depot they marched

2. Ibid., April 25, 1861.

3. A part of the Fairgrounds is the present site of the Monument Park, Eighth and Lehman Streets. This Company was called the "Iron Artillerites."

4. Lebanon Courier, May 2, 1861.

to Mrs. Rise's Hotel headed by the Perseverance Band. There they dismissed until the next morning at nine o'clock when they met at their Captain's office to receive their pay for the three month's service.⁵ At one p.m. they again formed a company and marched through the principal streets accompanied by the Union Band. Some of the men had brought home with them some of the "spoils of war". One man had a large "secession" flag, and others had different mementoes of "Old" Virginia. The men were accompanied by three "contrabands", active, intelligent-looking fellows, whose masters had run off and left them.⁶ Many of the returned volunteers re-enlisted.⁷

With the continuation of the war, the ineffectiveness of three months' enlistment was evident. Enlistments were extended to three years until toward the close of the war recruits were accepted for a term of nine months or one year, depending upon the wishes of the recruit. With the lengthened term of service Lebanon County contributed to the Northern Army, in addition to the Ninety-third Regiment, the following units: Company C, Captain Lantz and part of Company 1,⁸ Captain Jerome Myers of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Seventh Reserve, Pennsylvania Volunteers, organized June 21, 1861, and mustered out of service at Philadelphia, June 18, 1864, after a three-year enlistment. Company C saw service at the skirmish of Great Falls, the battles of Gaines' Mill, Charles City Cross Roads, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the Wilderness. Of the one hundred and eighteen men that enlisted with the company, one was dismissed, eleven were transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps, thirty-one were discharged, thirteen captured, thirty-four were missing in action,⁹ six were mustered out, six were killed, seven died, six deserted, one drowned, one was court-martialed, and one was not on the muster-out roll.

Company F, Captain John Weidman, of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Fourth Cavalry, was recruited under the date of

5. Ibid., August 1, 1861.

6. Recruited from Lebanon and Berks Counties.

7. Most of these were at the Wilderness.

September 4, 1861, and mustered out on July 1, 1865, at Lynchburg. This company was under fire in the Peninsular Campaign, at Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Appomattox Court House. Of the one hundred and fifty-one enlisted men, three resigned, two were discharged, one was killed, six died, four deserted, two were taken prisoners, two were transferred to the Veterans Reserve Corps, two never had joined, one was transferred, two were discharged by General Order, one was promoted to Adjutant, one absent at muster-out because of arrest, three because of sickness, twenty-eight were not on the muster-out roll, and seventy-five were mustered out.

Company I,⁸ was assigned March, 1865, to the Eighty-seventh Regiment and mustered out of service at Alexandria, June 29, 1865. This company participated only in the charge upon the defense at Petersburg, April 2, and at Sailor's Creek, April 6. Of the eighty-six enlisted men one resigned, three were discharged by Surgeon's Orders, one was wounded, one was missing, five died, four were sick at muster-out, fourteen were discharged by General Order, and fifty-seven were mustered out.

The next company was part of Company I,⁹ Captain Henry J. Sheaffer, of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment, organized March 5, 1862, and mustered out of service at Washington on July 13, 1865. These men saw service at the Second Battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Petersburg, and Darbney's Mill.

Company C, Captains John Bassler and John G. Batdorff, of the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Regiment, was enlisted in July, 1862, and mustered out of service after their three years' enlistment on June 24, 1865, at Harrisburg. It saw service at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and Petersburg. Of the one hundred and thirty-nine

8. This company is not to be confused with the original Company I organized with the regiment on September 25, 1861, for a period of three years.

9. Recruited from Lebanon and Dauphin Counties.

men that enlisted one was missing, eleven were discharged by General Order, ten were transferred to the Veterans' Reserve Corps, one was discharged by special order, two were missing in action, two deserted, ten were killed, one was promoted to principal musician, one was absent in the hospital, seventeen died, and sixty-nine were mustered out, of which number seventeen were wounded. Of the one hundred and thirty-nine enrolled twenty-three were drafted.

Battery H, Captain William D. Rank, of the One Hundred and Fifty-second, Third Artillery, was recruited during the fall and winter of 1862 for three years and mustered out of service at Baltimore on July 25, 1865. It was dispatched immediately upon being mustered into service to aid in the defense of Baltimore, the key position for the Union capital. It remained there until Lee's second invasion of the North, when it was ordered to Gettysburg, to engage in the battle that is considered the turning point of the war. With Lee's threatened invasion halted, Battery H was again ordered to Baltimore, where it was finally mustered out at the close of the war. Of the two hundred and thirty-seven men that enlisted, six were transferred to the Veterans' Reserve Corps, nine died, thirty-eight deserted, thirteen were not on the muster roll, four were absent because of sickness and one without leave, three were discharged by General Order, sixteen by Surgeons' Order, and three by special order, and one hundred and seventeen were mustered out.

Company E, of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, Seventh Cavalry, was organized on October 18, 1862, for three years' service and was mustered out on August 7, 1865. The regiment saw service at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Fall Campaign of 1863, Petersburg, at Winchester with Sheridan, and at Appomattox. The company had one hundred and forty-six enrolled. Of these nine were discharged on General Order, nine were killed, nine died, fourteen deserted, one was absent, one was not on the muster roll, one was absent because of detached service, six were captured, six were absent in the hospital, five were trans-

ferred to the Veterans' Reserve Corps, nine were discharged by Surgeons' Order, one promoted to Major, two promoted to captain, and seventy-three were mustered out thirteen of which were wounded.

Companies B, Captain Elias R. Light, C, Captain Joseph R. Henry, and I, Captain William B. Iba, of the One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment were organized at Camp Curtin during the months of October and November, 1862, for nine months' service, and mustered out of service on August 18, 1863, at Harrisburg. This regiment was detailed to guard duty at Camp Veile and later ordered to watch over the Orange and Alexandria Railroad. Of the one hundred and one men in Company B seven deserted, two died, ten were discharged, and eighty-two were mustered out. Of Company C's one hundred and one men four deserted, two deserted and returned, fifteen were discharged, one was promoted, and eight-one were mustered out. Company I had ninety men on its rolls. Of these, one died, twelve were discharged, one was promoted, one was absent in the hospital, two deserted and returned, seventeen deserted, and sixty-four were mustered out.

Part of Company C,¹⁰ of the Two Hundred and Eighth Regiment, was organized on September 12, 1864, for one year and mustered out of service on June 1, 1865, at which time the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment. This regiment was detailed to fatigue, picket, and drill duty before the members joined the Army of the Potomac. Later they guarded Fort Steadman.

The last company to be organized in Lebanon County was that of Company K, Captain Jacob Weidle, of the Two Hundred and Ninth Regiment. It was organized on September 16, 1864, for one year, and mustered out on May 31, 1865, at Alexandria. Before the regiment was mustered out the recruits were transferred to the Fifty-first Regiment. This regiment also joined the Army of the Potomac along

10. Recruited from Lebanon and Dauphin.

with the One Hundred and Eighth. Of the eighty-five men, fifty-four were mustered out, two of which were wounded, one was absent because of sickness, one was promoted to principal musician, one died, one of the wounded was not on the muster-out roll, three were discharged, one was transferred and twenty-three were not on the muster-out roll.¹¹

On September 12, 1861, James M. McCarter, a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stationed at Lebanon, received authority from the Secretary of War, to raise a regiment of infantry. The call was published the following day and the ranks of the Ninety-third Regiment were filled in less than a month. This regiment was later known as the bullet-riddled Ninety-Third and as such gained renown during the War of the Rebellion. The initial group of this regiment was placed at Camp Coleman, established on the east side of North Eighth Street, a short distance north of the railroad, which is now partially the present site of Monument Park. Colonel McCarter was assigned as the superior officer. At first there were between eight and nine hundred men, but Mr. Coleman wrote to the War Department and secured permission to increase the number to fifteen hundred.¹² On November 5, the regiment was presented a beautiful silk regimental flag by G. Dawson Coleman, Esq. The flag was presented without inscription, leaving it for the regiment to determine by its actions what that inscription should be. The flag was passed along the lines of commissioned officers, after which ceremony they all gathered around it, and with their right hands on its broad folds, solemnly pledged themselves to "stand by the flag". The flag was then presented to the men who cheered it. Mr. Coleman then reviewed the regiment.¹³

On November 8, Governor Curtin presented another regimental flag to them. The Governor arrived in Lebanon at nine thirty a.m. accompanied by Quartermaster General Hale, General Keim, General Irvin, and other gentlemen.

¹¹ Samuel P. Bates, *History of Pennsylvania Volunteers*, passim.

¹² *Lebanon Courier*, October 20, 1861.

¹³ *Ibid.*, November 7, 1861.

He was received at the depot by the gentlemen of the Borough, officers from Camp Coleman, and by the regimental band and a company for an escort. Mr. Kline placed his handsome carriage and horses at the service of the Governor, and in it he was escorted to the camp grounds where a large number of people had met. The Governor spoke to the assembled people and to the assembled regiment. The flag presented was a silk one bearing the Pennsylvania coat of arms and inscribed with the name of the colonel and the number of the regiment. The flag was passed along the line of commissioned officers and saluted by the men. Governor Curtin then reviewed the regiment and witnessed it drill.¹⁴

Early on the morning of November 20, Camp Coleman was astir with the soldiers striking tents and making other preparations for moving. Many people came to say good-bye and to spend a few hours near the objects of their affection. Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers, and sweethearts gathered to wave a farewell to loved ones and to bid them Godspeed in the great and glorious work to which they were going forth (to accomplish). At ten o'clock they left camp and went to the depot where at ten-fifteen the train departed for Baltimore and later Fort Monroe. Sergeant Jacob P. Embich was detailed to remain long enough in Lebanon to arrange unsettled matters pertaining to the regiment; for example, the return of blankets that had been loaned by the citizens.¹⁵ The regiment was made a part of General Peck's Brigade, in General Couch's Division, in General Keyes's Corps.¹⁶

This regiment included Companies A, Captain William M. Derr; C, Captain William W. Murray; D, Captain John M. Mark; F, Captain John S. Long; and K, Captain Eli Daugherty, recruited from Lebanon County. Company B was recruited from Berks; Company E, from Clinton and Centre; H, from Montour; and I, Captain D. J. Brynton.

14. *Ibid.*, November 14, 1861.

15. *Ibid.*, November 21, 1861.

16. *Ibid.*, January 30, 1862.

from Lebanon and Dauphin. It also had enlisted a regimental band.¹⁷

When the regiment was enlisted in the Federal Army it contained an enrollment of one thousand and seventy-six men and officers. It saw service at Williamsburg, Malvern Hill, and Fair Oak, was held in reserve at Antietam and Fredericksburg, saw service again at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. On February 7, 1864, two hundred and eighty-four or about three-fourths of the remaining members re-enlisted and were given a veteran's furlough.

The people of the Borough and the County of Lebanon, in order to show their appreciation to the men of the Ninety-third Regiment that were still living, arranged for a reception on February 9, the day they were scheduled to arrive in Lebanon. Mr. Coleman, because of his connections with the Ninety-third Regiment, was chosen as the Chief Marshall for the occasion. He was sent to Harrisburg to meet the train and to wire Lebanon so that the citizens would be able to gather at the local station. The train bringing home these veterans left Harrisburg shortly after five p.m. with Mr. Coleman aboard. When it arrived in Lebanon, a parade was formed. It was led by the Perseverance Band, and had as its escort the members of the Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteers. After them, in the place of honor, marched the members of the Ninety-third, followed by the committee on arrangements, the orators of the day, the Masonic Lodge, the United American Mechanics, the Perseverance Hose Company, the Union Engine Company, the Hook and Ladder Company, and the citizens. It moved through the principal streets and then to the Court House where speeches were delivered. A banquet followed.¹⁸

On March 10 the regiment reassembled at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, and on March 18, with one thousand forty-eight men, it was transferred from the third to the second division of the sixth corps.¹⁹ It saw service at the Wilderness, and

¹⁷ The band of eighteen pieces was discharged by General Order on March 18, 1862.

was the defense for Washington against Early. In October 1864 a new Company G, from Pittsburgh, was organized to take the place of the original one, which now had only a few men remaining. These men were distributed among the other companies. The regiment then saw service at Cedar Creek and Petersburg. It was mustered out of service on June 27, 1865, at Washington.²⁰

Necessities at home were as important as the soldiers, in order that the morale might be kept high. An important step was taken to maintain a good spirit. The people met at the Court House April 21 and organized, after which they passed a resolution requesting the County Commissioners to appropriate \$10,000 to provide for the families of the volunteers.²¹ Until the County Commissioners acted, the Military Relief Fund Committee, after a few weeks' experience and consultation with the families involved, decided to allot the following amounts per week: a mother of a family was to receive \$1.50; each child \$.50; parents needing support \$2.00; and a child left with a stranger \$1.00. The money to cover this expenditure was to come from the contributions made on April 18, at the meeting held for the purpose of raising a company to send to the aid of the North.²²

18. Lebanon Courier, February 11, 1864,

The County Commissioners appropriated \$200.00 to pay for the celebration.

19. The following table shows the enlistments of the ten companies of the Ninety-third Regiment.

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	enlisted	unassigned 1864
Officers	29	3	3	4	0		
Co. A	113	3	1	74	2		
Co. B	111	1	1	68	4		
Co. C	103	9	1	88	9		
Co. D	110	6	0	66	0	2	
Co. E	103	6	1	36	2		
Co. F	105	2	2	75	21	1	
Co. G	94	2	0	86	0		
Co. H	103	2	2	59	5		
Co. I	104	20	0	92	11	1	
Co. K	101	2	0	66	0		
Totals	1076	56	11	764	54	4	24
			re-enlisted	284			
				1048			

20. History of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

21. Lebanon Courier May 2, 1861.

22. Ibid., June 6, 1861.

The relief board composed of the Associate Judges and the County Commissioners, which was set up by an act of the Assembly to administer the relief funds, passed the following resolutions to act as a guide in their work:²³

1. No arrearages will be paid.
2. After January 9 no children over twelve years of age will receive relief.
3. After January no volunteers above the rank of Orderly Sergeant will receive relief.
4. Amount of relief will be:
 1. Wife of volunteer \$1.00 per week
 2. Children under twelve \$.30 per week.
 3. Father or mother dependent \$.50 per week.
 4. No case over \$3.00 per week.

In addition to providing financial relief, the local citizens held a meeting May 12, for the purpose of considering the best course to take in attending to the wounded soldiers from Lebanon County. A committee consisting of Jacob Weidle, Esq., G. G. Coleman, Esq., and C. D. Gloninger, M.D. was appointed to ascertain their wants; minister to their comforts; and if thought desirable or advisable, to have them brought to their homes; and to confer with the County Commissioners for the purpose of having the expenses incurred paid out of the county treasury.²⁴

Every effort possible was made to encourage the men to enlist so that a draft would not be necessary. The first enlistments were for three months. According to a proclamation by Governor Curtin, after July 25, enlistments would be nine months for the volunteer and twelve for the experienced man.²⁵ Lebanon was supposed to raise two companies. The volunteers were to receive a bounty of twenty-seven dollars and their first month's pay, or a total of forty dollars. At the end of the war those surviving would receive seventy-

23. *Ibid.*, January 2, 1862.

24. *Ibid.*, May 15, 1862.

25. *Ibid.*, July 17, 1862.

five dollars and if wounded, the same bounty in addition to the pension.²⁶

When the August quota was mentioned, the County Commissioners acquiesced to the public demand and offered a bounty to the Lebanon County volunteers of thirty dollars for a nine to twelve months enlistment and fifty dollars for a three-year term. This was done only after the public, at a meeting specially called for that purpose, unanimously agreed to assure the Commissioners that they themselves would not personally be held for the debt that such a move would necessarily incur.²⁷ It did not take long to raise the two companies, for the first left on August 9, and the second on the 10th.²⁸

By order of the Secretary of War, August 15 was the deadline for a bounty to a new regiment. After that date only old refills would receive a bounty. Volunteers would be accepted up to September 1. The draft was planned for September 3, unless all the quotas were filled.²⁹

The East and West wards were to provide 157 and 129 draftees, respectively. The East Ward had already provided 176 and the West 161, Lebanon thus furnishing fifty-one more than required. Since Lebanon had supplied more than its quota, the draft was postponed until October 16th.³⁰

On October 16, Adam Grittinger, Esq., the Commissioner for Lebanon County, proceeded to draft three hundred and ninety-nine men yet required from Lebanon County. As in the previous draft, Lebanon Borough was exempt. The draft was made in the Court Room in the presence of the public. Small pieces of paper containing the names of those in a district subject to the draft were placed in a box with a wheel, and after the papers had been thoroughly mixed up, a blindfolded person drew out one of the pieces of paper

26. *Ibid.*, July 24, 1862.

27. *Ibid.*, August 7, 1862.

28. *Ibid.*, August 14, 1862.

29. *Ibid.*, August 21, 1862.

30. *Ibid.*, September 25, 1862.

which was taken by Mr. Grittinger, and the name thereon read aloud and taken down by Mr. Samuel Greenawalt. The paper was then passed to George Hauck, who placed it on a string. This ceremony was repeated until the number required from a district was filled. Some of the drafted men enlisted at once in Captain Rank's Battery. Substitutes were allowed at a cost ranging from \$250 to \$500; the average ranging from \$300 to \$400. The draftees reported the following Tuesday and left for Camp Curtin on Thursday. Their term was for nine months unless they were discharged before. Each was to take along a woolen blanket.³¹

By this time the enlistment period of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment was completed and they arrived at Harrisburg May 16. The men came to Lebanon for Saturday and Sunday and then returned to Harrisburg on Monday to be mustered out on Friday, May 29. They were paid the following morning, Saturday, May 30, after which they entrained for Lebanon.

The Borough Council had appointed George F. Reinhard and Adam Rise to make arrangements for the reception of the soldiers connected with this regiment. The committee met the men at Harrisburg. When they left Harrisburg, the bells in Lebanon were rung so that all could close their business houses for an hour and go to the station.³² At a

31. Ibid., October 23, 1862.

Up to March 12, 1863, Lebanon had ninety-nine exempted from military service because of conscientious scruples.

The following is a copy of the notice that was served on each draftee:

Lebanon, Pa., October 16, 1862
To..... You are hereby notified that you have this day
been drafted as a Militia-man from Township, Lebanon
county, to serve for the term of NINE MONTHS, unless sooner discharged. You are
required to appear at the Court House, in the BOROUGH OF LEBANON on TUESDAY,
the 21st day of October inst., at one o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of being
mustered into service, and to be taken to the place of rendezvous at "Camp Curtin"
at Harrisburg, there to be properly officered and equipped for service.

You will please take with you a good woolen blanket, if you can procure it, as
in that case you need not draw one from the Government, for which you will be
charged. (The military blanket weighs five pounds.) You may offer a substitute when
you arrive at Lebanon, and such substitute, if he shall be an able-bodied man
between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and shall consent in writing, (with the
consent of his parents or guardian, if a minor) to subject himself to all the duties
and obligations to which his principal would have been subjected, had he personally
served, shall be accepted in lieu of such principal. Rations will be provided until
one day after reaching the rendezvous.

Adam Grittinger
Commissioner for Lebanon County

32. Ibid., May 21, 1863.

quarter to two the members of the Union League formed in front of their home and headed by the Perseverance Band and under the immediate direction of the Marshal of the Club, Sergeant John of the Ninety-third Regiment, his assistant Marshal John W. Harbeson, and the General Marshals for the occasion, Colonel J. M. Mark and Captain Henry D. Carmany, proceeded to the depot. After the train had left, a procession was formed which marched through the principal streets. At the Court House Mr. Killinger made a speech, commending the courage and endurance of those who had been permitted to return, and paying tribute to the noble dead who had been left behind. After this formality a banquet was served to the soldiers on the Court House yard by the ladies of the Union League assisted by the ladies of the Soldiers' Aid Society. Large flags had been suspended across the street from the Buck Hotel to the Court House and from the Union League rooms to the building opposite, attached to which (in large letters) were the words "Welcome Home".³³

Lebanon had contributed to this regiment Company E, Captain Greenawalt; part of Company I,³⁴ Captain Ira R. Shipley; and part of Company K,³⁵ Captain William Fox. The regiment had been mustered into service on August 16, 1862, and was dismissed on May 16, 1863, at Harrisburg, after a nine months' enlistment. The regiment had been detailed as guards at Chain Bridge and had seen service at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Of the ninety-nine men enrolled one was reported missing, four were discharged, two died, one was absent at the hospital at muster-out, and ninety-one were mustered out, ten of which had been wounded.

The news of the threatened invasion by the Rebels was devastating. A town meeting was held June 15 to secure several companies of volunteers as well as pecuniary as-

33. *Ibid.*, June 4, 1863.

34. Recruiting from Lebanon and Adams Counties.

35. Recruiting from Lebanon and Schuylkill Counties.

sistance for the volunteers. At the close of the second meeting held June 16, the total subscriptions amounted to \$1,595.00.³⁶ Fear was so prevalent that in a number of cases, Lebanon merchants closed their places of business and sent whatever valuables they possessed to more distant points for safe-keeping until the menace had passed. That the loyalty of the Lebanonians exceeded their fear is seen in the following incident. In response to their Governor and before Lee got within eight miles of Gettysburg, a company was sent to Harrisburg to form part of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Pennsylvania Militia.³⁷ This company under Captain L. L. Greenawalt, with ninety men enrolled, became Company E. Captain Greenawalt was chosen Major of the Regiment. It was inducted June 19-22 and discharged on July 30, 1863. The enlistment had been for sixty days.³⁸

The duty of this company was to help to protect Pennsylvania from invasion. Fortunately, of course, Lee was stopped, and that threat was lifted from the minds of the people.

The second draft occurred on September 26, at Pottsville. In this tenth district Lebanon and North Lebanon were classified as sub-district number 28. The drawing was done by a blind man named William Doubert, of Schuylkill Haven. The drafting box was on a table on a platform, placed in full view of the spectators, in a room adjoining the Provost Marshal's office. The Deputy Marshall, Colonel John M. Mark, of Lebanon, turned the wheel and the blind man drew the names. The latter passed them over to Commissioner John H. Kinsport, Esq. of Lebanon County, who read the names, while the clerk at the same time entered them in a book. Of the four hundred and eighty-four names enrolled one hundred and forty-two were to be drafted. This included a fifty per cent addition to take care of the exemptions.³⁹

36. Lebanon Courier, June 18, 1863.

37. Ibid., June 25, 1863.

Lebanon County also contributed Companies A, part of B, D, E, F, H, and K, of the Forty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia.

38. Samuel P. Bates, History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, Passim.

39. Lebanon Courier, October 1, 1863.

As it became harder to enroll volunteers for the army, the Government offered a bounty of four hundred dollars to the veterans and a three hundred dollar bounty to the new recruits. The counties nearby were adding to this their own bounty, thereby drawing men from Lebanon County. A public meeting was called on January 16, 1864, to petition the County Commissioners to pay the volunteers three hundred dollars if veterans and two hundred if recruits. This pay would lower the necessity of the draft by having the Lebanon County boys enlist under Lebanon County instead of going where they were paid more money.⁴⁰

Before the committee could meet with the County Commissioners, one of them, Simon Boltz, died. The other two were divided in opinion as to whether or not to give a bounty to volunteers. When the vacancy was filled and two of them favored a bounty, Mr. Bucher resigned rather than have anything to do with a bounty. It was not until that vacancy was filled on February 18 that the commissioners decided to pay three hundred dollars to all volunteers and appropriated ten thousand dollars for the purpose.⁴¹

Under the draft of February 1864, Lebanon's quota was one hundred and three, but since there was a credit of forty-two men from the last draft, the actual quota was reduced to sixty-one. Many of the men originally enrolled in the Fiftieth and the Ninety-third had re-enlisted but had not been accredited to Lebanon County because they had originally given their address as Lebanon, Lebanon County. In that case they could not be credited to any of the other townships in the county. This difficulty was adjusted by a visit to Secretary of War Stanton. The muster rolls were changed and credit given where due. After this matter was adjusted, there was no need for a draft, for the Borough quota was filled.⁴²

40. *Ibid.*, January 21, 1864.

41. *Ibid.*, February 18, 1864.

42. *Ibid.*, March 10, 1864.

Without previous announcement Company I, of the One Hundred and Seventh Regiment under the command of Captain D. S. Matthews, arrived in Lebanon on April 5th. The men marched up Walnut Street to the Grand Jury Room where they stacked their guns and were dismissed. Shortly afterwards they re-assembled and through Sergeant McGinly presented to Captain Matthews a beautiful sword with this inscription: "Presented to Captain D. S. Matthews by the veteran members of Co. I, 107th Regiment, for his kind appreciation of his men. CAPTAIN, WE WILL STAND BY YOU." Since the twenty-nine veteran members of the company re-enlisted, they were credited to Lebanon County and on Wednesday were paid their bounty. The Captain opened a recruiting station in Carmany's Hotel during the furlough of the company.⁴³

As an additional spur to volunteers, the County Commissioners decided to pay each of the first two hundred a forty-eight volunteers fifty dollars if they enlisted for a hundred days. In addition G. Dawson Coleman offered one thousand dollars to the first one hundred men to answer the call.⁴⁴

Lebanon, in order to raise the required number of volunteers, assessed each enrollee of the draft fifteen dollars, and the Borough furnished the remaining amount needed to pay each volunteer four hundred dollars. Thus a quota of sixty-five was reached.⁴⁵ When forty more men were needed, each one subject to the draft was assessed ten dollars additional in order to pay the extra bounties.⁴⁶

Another method used to keep away the dreaded draft was to have Governor Curtin appoint William B. Reinhard as an agent for Lebanon County. He was to recruit men for the army from the rebel states to be credited to Lebanon County. He did most of his recruiting around Norfolk, Virginia. He enlisted seventy-nine men or enough to fill the quota by August 11.⁴⁷

43. *Ibid.*, April 7, 1864.

44. *Ibid.*, July 14, 1864.

To meet the call of the October draft twenty-eight names were drawn at Pottsville, although more than thirty-odd individuals over and above the required number had already volunteered. The Provost Marshall's office needed fourteen more names to meet the required number. The difference was remedied when Mr. Killinger went to see Secretary of War Stanton and explained the situation to him.⁴⁸

The last draft took place at Pottsville on March 4th and 6th when fifty-four of the four hundred and ninety-two men enrolled were drafted.⁴⁹

The county was not the only organization that paid bounties. The townships and boroughs of the county pass-

45. Ibid., July 14, 1864.

46. Ibid., July 28, 1864.

Amount spent by the County for relief and bounty: (The accounts do not include interest, rebates, or tax collectors' fees, etcetra.)

1861	Relief Fund	\$10,246.71
1862	Relief Fund	17,673.01
	Relief Fund Administration	192.50
	Bounty	
	Volunteers	17,000.00
	Captain William Tice's Company	2,700.00
	Bounty Administration	90.63
1863	Relief Fund	15,503.05
	Bounty	
	Emergency Volunteers	10,120.64
	Captain William Tice's Company	1,900.00
	Bounty Administration	41.50
1864	Relief Fund	9,746.23
	Bounty	
	One hundred day men	3,900.00
	Captain William Tice's Company	40.00
	Administration *	313.10
	Volunteers	206,870.00
	Administration	485.00
1865	Relief Fund	3,497.30
	Administration	259.70
	Total relief fund	56,670.30
	Total bounty	242,330.00
	Total administration	1,382.40
	Grand Total	\$300,582.70

* Includes \$200. used for the reception of the Ninety-third Regiment.

47. Ibid., August 11, 1864.

48. Ibid., October 6, 1864.

49. Ibid., March 9, 1865.

ed their own bounty resolutions. Lebanon Borough passed resolutions stating that three hundred dollars would be paid to all putting in a substitute.⁵⁰

When the news of the end of the war reached Lebanon, at four a.m., the bells were rung and the cannon were fired and a general celebration took place. Flags were flung and the bands marched through the streets.⁵¹

With the history of the Civil War, Lebanon history was also being written. Even though its pages are written in blood, the record is one which attends the weaving of the fabric of a good town. No small community—or large—showed greater loyalty. Although parts of the two regiments sent to uphold the northern cause were almost wiped out—the glory of its heroes was the glory of a nation struggling for its survival, from the shot of the first cannon at Bull Run until the Confederacy met its final defeat at Appomattox Court House.

50. Ibid., January 19, 1864.

Amount spent by the Borough for bounty:

1863		
Bounty	_____	\$25,490.00
Administration	_____	150.00
1864		
Bounty—Included interest, etcetra	_____	15,649.74
Grand Total	_____	\$41,285.74

51. Ibid., April 13, 1865.

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